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Hilltop Staff

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Protesters Rally to Oppose Smith Visit



Anti-Smith Demonstrators at Lafayette Park

By Darrell Calhoun
Hilltop Staffwriter

"Let's go, to the White House," was their march song and to the White House they went.

Over 1,200 marchers, many were Howard students and faculty, marched from Lafayette Park to the front of the White House in a massive four hour demonstration to protest the visit of Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith Monday.

Smith is here in the United States to gain support for his "internal settlement" plan of ridding Rhodesia of its racial policies against Blacks and Coloreds.

"Stop the US/Smith Deal" and

"Support the Patriotic Front" were just two of the many banners in the march that was sponsored by the People For A Just Solution and Trans-Africa, groups against Smith's visit.

After an hour of marching, the people returned to the park to hear comments from various supporter groups.

"From all indications the United States supports the racist government of South Africa," said Trans-Africa spokesman Randall Robinson. "There will not be an internal settlement or an end to the war in Rhodesia as long as Ian Smith is the Prime Minister."

"What we are asking Smith to do is to step down, from his position. He

(Smith) is symbolic of imperialism and he brags about hunting refugees down in Zimbabwe and killing them. Smith is also symbolic of our housing problems that the speculators have brought into our city and the ability of the employers to overwork and underpay many of our workers."

Robinson said that President Carter had the nerve to sit one weekend with the Black Caucus in their celebration shaking hands and calling them brothers and with that same hand, shake with an international criminal.

Other rallies against Smith were held in Chicago, Atlanta, and New York City.

Also at the rally, Bernice Ragan, one

of the members of the local group Sweet Honey in the Rock, sang of Black people's need to come together as a group to overthrow racism and repression, not only in South Africa, but all over the world.

Ragan started off by saying that we should take ourselves seriously before we expect others to.

"If the leaders will not work, then we have to take the responsibility into our hands. There is a two pronged struggle in South Africa: To build a new Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique and to fight colonialism and imperialism."

See Smith, page 2

Smith's Visit Sparks Conflicting Reactions

By S.M. Camara
Hilltop Staffwriter

Reaction to Prime Minister Ian Smith's visit has sparked off a series of rallies here and caused an 11-day press campaign against British Foreign Minister David Owen.

At the Monday Lafayette Park rally, Trans Africa Director Randolph Robinson said that when Smith landed his "evil" feet at New York, he was greeted by demonstrators opposing his visit and his "internal settlement." He added that such rallies were also held in Atlanta and Los Angeles.

Robinson stated "we are here to make clear to President Carter that we (Blacks) are not fools; that we know majority rule when we see it; that we know freedom when we see it; that we know self-determination when we see it."

He said that allowing Smith to enter North America is "a slap" in the face of the Black Americans, who voted Carter to the White House.

Opposition was not limited to the Americans. Representatives from the Patriotic Front and a White Rhodesian group trailed Smith in the United States.

At the Monday rally, sponsored mainly by TransAfrica and members of the Southern Africa News Collective, Democratic candidate Marion Barry introduced the Front representatives.

Front representative Nilongo said that the U.S. is showing her colors by inviting the personification of "illegality, rebellion, racism, colonialism, and imperialism," Ian

Smith. Reminiscent of Mark Antony's funeral speech in Julius Caesar, the other Front representative said "we have come to bury Ian Smith."

The white Rhodesian team, composed of Allan Savory, leader, Nick McNally, a civil rights lawyer, and Lance Renolds, a businessman, are presently in the nation's capital trying to dissuade the American public from buying the Smith argument.

Savory said "Smith's plan is a sham. It's an unrealistic attempt to preserve white control behind a facade of Black rule, and as such, it can only lead to increased civil war and bloodshed in Rhodesia."

He and his colleagues belong to a party which calls itself the National Unifying Force. According to Savory, the Force has about 50,000 white sympathizers, and that it stands for "genuine free elections for all Rhodesians without white manipulation." He added, "the overwhelming majority of the country's five million Blacks" support this stand.

"It's a folly bordering on madness to believe that you can have a successful transition without the cooperation of the Patriotic Front," Savory declared to the Americans.

"Whether you like them or not, they have too much support among the Blacks to be ignored," he argued against Smith's contention that without U.S. support, the guerillas will "somehow fade away."

See Smith's U. S. Visit, page 3

H.U. Makes a Move for the Handicapped

By Lynn Scott
Hilltop Staffwriter
part one of a series

A comprehensive program designed to insure facilities for the handicapped at Howard University, is under consideration with a full endorsement from President James Cheek.

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC 706) prescribes, in part, that:

"...no otherwise qualified handicapped individual...shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

President Cheek said, "all programs of Howard University, both academic and administrative, will be implemented in such a manner as to preclude discrimination against or exclusion of any individual solely by reason of his or her handicap."

"Toward this end, the entire University community will act affirmatively, because it is right to do so, and not solely because of the requirements of federal laws and regulations."

"A transition plan designed to make Howard accessible to the handicapped was prepared by the University Physical Plant," said Al Johnson, planning and control coordinator for the Plant. Presented in December, 1977, the plan is long range and will exceed the original cost of completion by two million dollars.

Requiring vast federal funding, the campus transition would entail a restructuring of certain facilities. Railings, elevators, handicapped parking areas, modification of dormitory hous-

ing and special handicapped support services would be included.

Although a costly endeavor, handicapped students would gain access to all educational areas.

Two university-wide committees were established to aid in the enactment of this handicapped accessibility program. The Committee of Full Participation by the handicapped is chaired by Dr. Austin D. Lane and the Advisory Committee is chaired by Dr. Edward W. Hawthorne.

Classes and activities may be relocated so that handicapped individuals may attend.

Full participation from students, faculty and support staff is needed to make the program a success. Cheek said, "I am asking that all University personnel participate willingly when called upon either to perform a task or to provide information in connection with programs that provide opportunities and accessibility for the handicapped."

A passage from the proposal of the Howard University Policy on Accommodation of the Handicapped reads as follows:

"Handicapped individuals, more often than not through no fault of their own, do not enjoy the full measure of participation of which they are capable and which they, like many others who are significantly disadvantaged, deserve."

In such a state of affairs, the loss of their contributions and services is a loss to the University, the local and larger communities. This is no longer acceptable. Thus to insure their full participation, there are responsibilities which each member of the University community must share."

By Steven Jones
Special to the Hilltop

For decades, Howard University has been known as the "Capstone of Black Education." Judging from the admissions policies of the institution, it seems that it is determined to preserve that tradition.

"We try to get the best students possible because Howard has a reputation that we would like to uphold," explained Edward Gadsden of the Office of Recruitment and Articulation.

"We would like to afford everyone with a chance to learn but we have to be realistic with students. Our standards are very high and we don't try to fool students."

Gadsden explained that Howard is not trying to become an institution for only elite students.

"An important part of recruitment is retention. It does not do anyone any good to get students here and then have to drop them. The Center for Academic Reinforcement (CAR) accepts a limited number of students who don't already have the skills to do college level work."

Mississippi Attempts Reapportionment Plan

By Johnson Y. Lancaster
Hilltop Staffwriter

A case concerning gerrymandering in the state of Mississippi has fired a confrontation between the U.S. Department of Justice and the state in the latest chapter of a 13-year court battle.

Since 1965, a Black man named Conner has filed suit on behalf of all Blacks in Mississippi against the Mississippi Governor charging that the state's plan to reorganize the districts weakened the Black voting strength and representation in the state legislature.

The present governor, Clifford Finch, is the defendant in the case centering around the failure of the Mississippi legislature to come up with a plan that guarantees a one man/one vote arrangement.

Therefore, this class action questions the constitutionality of the state's reapportionment plan.

Predominantly Black counties like Hattiesburg, Mississippi, could elect the officials of their choice with an equal representation strategy. However, under the state's proposal, those counties would in effect be swallowed up by counties that have a predominantly white population.

These district representatives are elected to the legislature based on the population of the district. Since the majority rules, Black representation in these newly formed districts becomes virtually nil.

"A Black candidate would not have the same chance for election that he would have in a single member

Vorheese D.B. Jamison of the Office of Admissions said that it is unfortunate for many students that the system is like that.

"Many students are late bloomers and there is no general studies program that could help the students make the transition from high school to college if they did not meet the initial requirements of the University."

For almost any student to get admitted to Howard he will need a minimum score of 700 on the SAT exam and rank in the top half of his class. While the Office of Admissions originally screens all applications, meeting these minimum requirements does not guarantee admission to the University.

"Final evaluation of application is now departmentalized," said Jamison. "Fourteen years ago, the admissions office had the privilege to reject an applicant. Now the department does it. The SAT was not required then either like it is now, and each school sets its own requirements."

Jamison explained further exactly how applicants are evaluated.

"SAT scores and class rank are extremely important. The nature of

high school courses is also important. A student who got high grades by taking Basketweaving I or Basketball III will have problems getting admitted to the School of Engineering. In some cases, however, a student who does not meet the initial requirements may be referred to a special committee within the school or department."

The requirements vary greatly from school to school. In the School of Human Ecology or the College of Liberal Arts, for example, it is required that a student have SAT scores of 350 verbal and 350 math and be ranked in the upper half of his class. The School of Business, however, requires a combined SAT score of 750 while the School of Architecture and Planning is even tougher, requiring 400 verbal and 400 math scores on the SAT, as well as, a good high school math background.

One of the toughest schools in which to gain acceptance is the School of Communications.

"Any student entering the School as a freshman should have scored at least 450 on both parts of the SAT," says Associate Dean for Academic Affairs Lyndrey Niles.

"For students transferring either

from within the University or from some other university, they must have at least 24 credit hours," he continued. "We request that they have a 2.6 grade point average but we have accepted students with as low as 2.0 since they are in good standing at the University."

Despite the toughening of the academic requirements, enrollment has remained fairly constant since 1971.

"In 1971 our enrollment was around 10,316 and our current total for this year is 10,982," said Registrar Cecil Franklin. "Except for in 1973 when it dipped to 9,755, the enrollment figure never varies more than a few hundred."

One reason Howard has been able to maintain its enrollment is that it can still offer a high quality education at a comparatively lower cost than other schools.

"Rising costs have not been much of a factor in recruiting because it is still one of the least expensive private institutions in the country," said Gadsden. "Howard costs only about

See Admissions, page 2



Employees of the H.U. Post Office sort mail

H. U. Post Office Investigated

By Patsy V. Pressley
Hilltop Staffwriter

United States postal authorities recently completed a six-month investigation into the operations of the Howard University Post Office. However, results of the investigation will probably not be released to the general public.

According to Postmaster Edward Malloy, "The results are not revealed because of policy by the inspectors." He said he never knows who may be an inspector or when they are coming.

After a number of complaints last year, Malloy said he decided to call in officials. He noted that his staff took lie detector tests, which they all passed.

The University post office is responsible for about 75,000 pieces of mail received every day on campus, according to Malloy.

Dorms off main campus with different zip codes are not Howard addresses, although the mail may come to the campus post office.

With a staff of 15, Malloy claimed that he "never has a backlog of mail at the post office." He added, "Most of the mail is handled by students."

Emphasizing that cash should never be sent through the mail Malloy pointed to the success of a new lock and key mail system for certified, special delivery, insured, and registered mail.

"Such items are kept in a drawer to which the assistant postmaster has a

key," said Malloy. "There have been no thefts of anything from the drawer this year."

"Aside from theft, machines are usually the cause for torn mail. The standard procedure for such mail is to stamp it 'damaged.'"

Malloy said "Complaints about delays in receiving mail are sometimes

See Post Office, page 2

**Don't
Forget to
VOTE
TODAY
for
Homecoming
Queen!**

See story, p. 3

THIS WEEK

Welcome Home!

Extensions takes a look at 'Homecoming through the Years.' See pp.7-10

Dancin' LaVerne

'Sides of Life' talks to the dynamic, exotic, and talented — LaVerne Reed. See p.12

Comedy on Campus

School of Fine Arts' Kelsey Collie has musical comedy now showing on campus. See p.11

Bison Win

Bison win home opener! See Sports, p.15

NEWS

In Remembrance of Nkrumah

By Gregory A. Patterson
and
Richard H. M'bayo

In the history of Africa's reawakening, the most significant year was 1957 when the late Ghanaian president, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, became the torch bearer in the dark days of colonialism in Africa. The path he laid in that year for the Black man is still to be followed by only Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa.

But in 1972 Africa was to reminisce over the era of colonialism and the formative years of the African surge toward freedom from colonial rule. In that year Nkrumah died after six years in exile.

When he was ousted in 1966, no one could imagine that at the time of his death he would be given the highest funeral honors that not only Ghana,

but the entire world, could confer. While the voice of his critics sounded across the vast expanse of the world, Nkrumah was in solitude being consoled by his longtime Guinean friend, President Sekou Toure, who made him co-President.

Born on September 21, 1909, Nkrumah left Ghana (then called the Gold Coast) in 1935 for the United States to study at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania.

As it turned out, his ten years in America and two in Britain developed in him an ideology that was to change the course of African history.

After he graduated from Lincoln in 1939 with a degree in Economics and Sociology he taught there as assistant lecturer. At the University of Phila-

See Nkrumah, page 3

Post Office

caused by students being told the mail has been sent and a delay by the sender. Students can check by noting the postmark date and finding out the normal length of time for delivery.

Malloy cited other reasons for delay in mail delivery as being incorrect addresses and zip codes.

U.S. postal officials echoed many of Malloy's points. However, Ron Powell, spokesman for the U.S. Postal Department said that no lie detectors are used for regular postal employees.

A spokesman for local post offices advised students to report any problems to the main office at once for help. Most postal officials were not aware of any problems for Howard students.

Natasha Graves, a junior never got a letter from my father containing

money and school I.D. sent earlier this year." Although she did not report it she believes the campus post office was to blame.

When asked about problems with the mail, most students spoke of problems their friends had encountered. One coed told of a friend's certified check being found on the floor of the lobby in Bethune.

Thelma Smith, assistant dormitory counselor for Slowe Hall said, "It is usually mail from downtown and not campus mail which is opened. Smith also said she could not speak of many specific examples of this happening.

In directing students with problems, Malloy said, "If any student has a problem they should feel free to come to me and I will try to help them."

Smith

After the speeches were over the marchers proceeded from Lafayette Park to the International Club at 18th & K streets where Smith was scheduled to have dinner with his supporters.

Upon arriving, the first group of marchers went into the club's side entrance. Metropolitan Police were quickly called to the scene and the marchers were removed from the club

without incident.

Many of the marchers continued to march and protest until 7:15 p.m., when they were told that Smith would not come to the dinner for security reasons. Many of the marchers left the grounds of the International Club when the announcement was made, but Smith later showed up for the dinner at 8 p.m.

Homecoming Queen Admissions to be Elected

Cont't from page 1

By Cheryl Green

Hilltop Staffwriter

(First of a series on homecoming)
Ever wonder why you could not vote for your own Homecoming Queen? Well, so did Robert Blair, this year's Homecoming Committee chairman, and that is why this year's queen selection will be a little different from the way it has been in the past.

In the past the homecoming queen was selected by a panel of judges that might have included one student. This year the queen will be selected by the popular vote of the students. The procedure was changed, according to Blair, not because of any particular problem with last year's procedure, but to get "maximum participation on the student's behalf."

The selection began last night with the pageant after a week of campaigning by the contestants. Today, Howard students with a validated certificate of registration and I.D. card will vote for the queen by way of voting machines. The new queen and her court will be announced tonight at the Queen's Coronation Ball.

The contestants this year are Miss School of Education, Carolyn Thorpe; Miss School of Engineering, Joyce Lemmon; Miss School of Business and Public Administration, Mynetta Burney; Miss School of Human Ecology, Monica Brown; Miss School of Communications, Carmen Morris; Miss School of Allied Health and

Science, Natalie George; Miss College of Fine Arts, Rosella Clemmons; Miss School of Liberal Arts, Tina Tillis; and Miss School of Nursing, Ondrea Carroll.

Students have varying opinions on the way the new queen will be selected. Vanessa Parker, a junior in the School of Architecture, said, "I don't think it will be fair. If you're well known or popular on campus, you have a better chance of being selected."

Sandra Andrews, a senior in the School of Communications, said "The queen might be selected on the basis of popularity, not talent. I feel they should go back to the old way of selecting a queen. This way, everyone might not be getting a fair chance."

However Sherrill Battle, a former student at Howard, said "I feel that it's better this way because the homecoming queen is representative of Howard, therefore the students should be able to choose who will represent them. On the other hand, since the students are going to choose, I'm sure it will turn into nothing more than a popularity contest."

Tracey Grooms, a senior in the School of Business, said "Students should vote for Miss Howard on the basis of how poised, courteous, receptive and intelligent she is. Once chosen, Miss Howard should be actively involved in promoting activities that reduce student apathy and increase educational and cultural awareness."

Mississippi

Four solutions to the reapportionment problem were submitted; and after examination were found to contain so many similarities that the court suggested that instead of choosing which plan to accept at this time, the Justice Department, the plaintiff, the state of Mississippi, and a special court appointed master should merge the best ideas from each plan into one, workable and satisfactory solution.

Mississippi — in a slick maneuver — drew up and enacted its own plan holding that the state should be allowed to reorganize itself without the interference of the Federal District Court. After submitting the plan for approval to Attorney General Griffin

Bell, Bell rejected it as "...having a racial purpose or effect." Under law, any change that affects voting must be approved by either the Federal Court or the Attorney General.

The state of Mississippi filed a suit against the Attorney General's office to overturn the decision. Schwarz further stated that "the state of Mississippi is not playing by the rules in this case." The case was argued between September 17 and September 25 of this year. Briefs of the case are due October 31 at which time they will be available for public scrutiny at the federal courthouse. Closing arguments are expected to be presented in mid-November.

\$400 more per year than most state institutions but it still gives a high quality education."

Franklin credits the Office of Recruitment for helping to maintain the influx of students.

"Until two years ago we did not have an Office of Recruitment but now we need one because many of the students who use to flock to Howard are now being heavily recruited by the white schools."

Franklin explains that Howard is still inundated with applications each year. "We receive 18,000-20,000 applications every year. Of that number, 6,000-7,000 are eligible and about 3,500 actually enroll."

This large number of applications can at least be partly attributed to the work of the recruitment office.

"We don't have a maximum or minimum number of students to recruit. We just generate as many applications as we possibly can," says Gadsden. "At college fairs alone we expose Howard to 20,000 students and we also visit over 600 high schools and 70 colleges."

But despite the overwhelming number of applicants to Howard, the School of Communications has plenty of space for more students.

"Right now we operating below capacity," says Niles. "This fall we had 500 in the school and now we have 494 students. The maximum number of students that we could handle right now is about 600. After graduation and attrition balances out the new entrants, we will gain 40 students at the most."

While the overall enrollment in the University has remained the same, their has been a slight shift from many of the traditional departments to some of the newer schools and colleges.

"Since 1971, there have been several new schools established here. These new schools have siphoned off a lot of the students that would have been in Liberal Arts," explains Franklin.

"Enrollment in Liberal Arts is now around 2,900 and I can remember when it was as high as 3,500. But now the School of Communications has about 500 students, School of Nursing has over 200, Human Ecology has grown to over 250 and Allied Health has over 300 students."

While Liberal Arts has a substantial number of its own students it also acts as a feeder school for all of the rest of the schools."

Dr. Niles sees this shift as being related to the reason that all of these new schools were established.

"The failure of Liberal Arts degrees to get graduates jobs led to the need for more job oriented schools to be established. There was a time when a college degree in anything was a ticket to a good job but that is not the case anymore."

The cultural make-up of Howard University has always been one of its most distinguishing facets.

"We don't have any quotas as far as regions are concerned. We have students from every state in the country except South Dakota," says Gadsden. "We recruit heavily in 40 urban areas across the United States, especially in the Middle Atlantic areas. We do not do any foreign recruiting, however, because of the expense and because there is a natural flow of students from other countries due to Howard's reputation and our alumni."

The cultural diversity of the University can be reflected in its enrollment statistics.

"About 20% of the school's population is made up of international students," says Franklin. "And as of December 1976 we had 457 white students (mostly in professional schools), 21 American Indians, and 51 Hispanic students."

While there is a noticeable number of white students in the Howard professional schools, the percentage of them is not as high now as it once was.

"There was a time when the white population in such schools as dentistry was over 50%. But since the 1968 riots that has changed drastically," said Franklin.

Gadsden explained why whites even bother to come to a school that is 94% Black.

"The main thing is economics. Many of these students attended predominately white schools as undergrads but cannot afford to attend those schools on the graduate level. They come to Howard because of the quality of the programs and the relatively low costs."

Steven Jones graduated from the School of Communications last May and was the Hilltop sports editor for 1977-78. He is currently a reporter in Pontiac, Michigan.

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Sunni M. Khalid
Hilltop Staffwriter

While much of the world's attent on is turned toward Africa's VOLATILE SOUTHERN SUB-CONTINENT, A NEW DRAMA IS UNFOLDING ON THE EXTREME NORTH-WESTERN COAST. The drama is taking place between Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco and the recently-partitioned nation known as the Western Sahara. The dispute between the respective nations over the independence of the Western Sahara has embroiled the four nations in a bitter desert war which has displaced thousands of human beings, brought in European military intervention, and led to the overthrow of one of Africa's most well-established heads of state.

The dispute involves Mauritania and Morocco, who have jointly annexed the Western Sahara, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saquet el-Hamra and Rio de Oro (POLISARIO). The POLISARIO seeks to gain independence for the territory, while Morocco and Mauritania intend to retain their control over the country and its mineral resources, most

notably phosphates. The struggle that has ensued has spilled over the borders of all three nations and seems very likely to escalate further.

On November 14, 1975, Spain, who had ruled the desert territory since the late 19th century signed a tri-partite agreement with Morocco and Mauritania, giving the two countries sovereignty over two respective parts of the territory. The agreement was in violation of United Nations and Organization of African Unity referendums. But these international

News Analysis

restrictions went unheeded. In fact, Morocco and Mauritania threatened to withdraw from the O.A.U. if international pressure continued against their occupation of the territory.

Since the agreement, reportedly half of the Western Sahara's 350,000 population has fled the territory in face of massive Moroccan invasion, known as the "Green March." Morocco had long declared its intentions at annexing territory from numerous Saharan nations and its

Monarch, King Hassan, has always made public his intentions to create a "greater Morocco", encompassing various regions of Algeria, Mauritania, Western Sahara and Mali. It seems, apparent that his goal at establishing a Moroccan empire is at the cost of national self-determination, a principle long held sacred by the African people.

Algeria, which was invited to take part in the agreement, but maintained its support of Western Saharan independence, came to the aid of POLISARIO, which had begun to take its initial military strikes against Mauritania. Algeria has had a long running feud with Morocco over the latter's territorial designs, and Moroccan annexation of the Western Sahara added to these tensions. The Algerian government supplied POLISARIO with military training and equipment, such as land rovers, artillery and land-to-air missiles.

POLISARIO, with aid from Algeria, began its military operations against the weakest partner of the coalition, Mauritania. POLISARIO forces struck frequently into Mauritania at vital

targets and then made a daring assault against Mauritania's capital Nouakchott in October 1976.

The POLISARIO attack on Nouakchott, although unsuccessful, attested to the strength of the organization. Mauritania, because of its weak military and economic situations was close to conceding independence to POLISARIO to take over its half of the desert territory. POLISARIO's attack on the Mauritanian capital also signalled the beginning of foreign support by both Morocco and France to battle-weary Mauritania. Since the attack more than 9,000 Moroccan troops, an unspecified number of French military personnel and aircraft have been sent to support Mauritania's sagging nation, which is still the most frequent target of POLISARIO guerrillas.

In June, the bitter two-year war claimed another victim; Mauritanian President Moktar Ould Daddah

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Nkrumah

Cont'd from page 2

delphia he taught Negro history and preached on Sundays at a Baptist church.

As an instructor he read philosophy out of a desire for increased knowledge. But he claims that Marcus Garvey, C.L.R. James, George Padmore and above all W.E.B. DuBois had the greatest influence on him.

Such influence was to form the foundation of his optimism about the idea of a united Africa. He soon began to argue that if the North American colonies could unite to form a great nation, Africa could do the same and become even greater.

This optimism was further affirmed when in 1945 he participated with Jomo Kenyatta in the Fifth Pan-African Congress presided over by DuBois. His association with Kenyatta earned him a reputation of radicalism with British authorities.

Nkrumah returned home in 1947 to become general secretary of the new nationalist party, the United Gold Coast Convention.

Later, he formed the Convention Peoples Party and soon Ghana's political decolonization was accelerated.

Nkrumah was in prison in 1951, the year his party overwhelmingly won the general elections, and so he had to be released to take his seat in the legislature. Again in 1954 Nkrumah's party won the general elections and he became Prime Minister due to an earlier change in Ghana's constitution.

Ghana became a Republic in 1960 and Nkrumah was voted its President by a national referendum.

He immediately undertook to meet Ghana's most urgent needs of education, housing and health services, and economic development.

Nkrumah felt the only way for Ghana to get out of the social and economic shambles colonialism had left it in was through socialism; not pure socialism, but a kind that was tailored uniquely for Ghana.

Nkrumah equated economic independence with political independence. He made attempts to diversify Ghana's economy and to form economic ties with countries other than the United Kingdom.

Dr. Nkrumah constantly warned newly independent African nations to avoid the quagmire of neo-colonial-

ism. He viewed neo-colonialism as the giving of freedom with one and taking it away with the other.

The Ghanaian investment policy under Nkrumah favored taking out loans for capital investments rather than having foreign countries own Ghanaian land.

Most of all, Dr. Nkrumah called on Ghanaians to help themselves. Certainly European capitalism and imperialism raped and stagnated Africa but Nkrumah insisted Ghana would have to develop on its own.

The massive social programs Ghana undertook empties its monetary reserves in a very short time. As the country's economic condition became more grave Ghanaians grew discontent with the Nkrumah regime.

Nkrumah had dictatorial powers vested in his office. He was made president for life with the power to incarcerate people for five years before bringing them to trial.

There was also corruption in the Nkrumah administration, but whether whom we honor as being the world's or not Nkrumah was involved in it is greatest.

not certain. In spite of their economic and social maladies, Ghanaians, up to the moment of Nkrumah's ouster, seemed to be by and large content with his administration.

So it was that on February 24, 1966, while Nkrumah was on a peace mission to Peking and Hanoi, the world was stunned to hear that a coup d'etat had ousted Nkrumah.

In retrospect, Kwame Nkrumah devoted his life to the causes of human dignity, justice and African independence and unity. He took on the forces of capitalism, imperialism, racism and tribalism and forced them, for a brief euphoric while, to remain in check.

Nkrumah, the man, gave his life, not only for the upgrading of his countrymen's lives, but for all of those who were oppressed throughout the world.

And the man made for himself, a permanent place among those men Nkrumah administration, but whether whom we honor as being the world's or not Nkrumah was involved in it is greatest.

Smith's U.S. Visit

Cont'd from page 1

None of the Front representatives have made any mention of the white opponents of the Smith regime.

Smith, along with Ndamangisi Sithole second co-executive of the "internal settlement" have been invited here by 27 conservative congressmen led by Senator Hayakawa.

The conservative British also wish for such an invitation in England. However, Foreign Minister Owen has categorically stated that Smith would not be allowed in England. This stand is unlike the United States stand. The State Department had first refused to grant Smith a visa, but it gave in to congressional pressure under the leadership of the 27 guests.

The conservative press did not lessen its attack against the Owen policy since the U.S. congressmen made their invitation public. An editorial of the London Times referred to the foreign minister as "the first obstacle to peace."

The tabloid "The Sun" accused the ruling Labor Party and its foreign minister of pursuing "a hysterical vendetta" against Smith and his two other Black co-leaders.

As if the conservative daily were vying for the most pungent adjectives, the "Daily Express" charged Owen of

being a "fatuous, little-minded spite."

A co-sponsor of the Anglo-American Rhodesian Plan, Britain's Labor Party has apparently rejected the Smith visit because she did not want to violate United Nation's sanctions against this rebel country.

Rhodesia unilaterally declared her independence in 1965. Unlike other rebellions against the British Crown, authorities in the monarchy refused to use arms to subdue the illegal government.

Although England might be trying to observe the United Nations sanctions against her former colony, many observers believe that the move is an attempt not to anger the moderate Black leaders who have been supporting the Anglo-American Plan.

Others contend that it is a move to heal the wounds that the scandal of Britain's oil sales to Rhodesia caused. President Kaunda of Zambia met with British officials in Nigeria to trash out what most Africans regard as British hypocrisy.

In some circles in England, it is publicly stated that Smith's visit to that country would result in the "kith and kin" campaign which could sway public opinion on the rebel's side.

The majority of Rhodesia's 250,000 whites are of English origin.

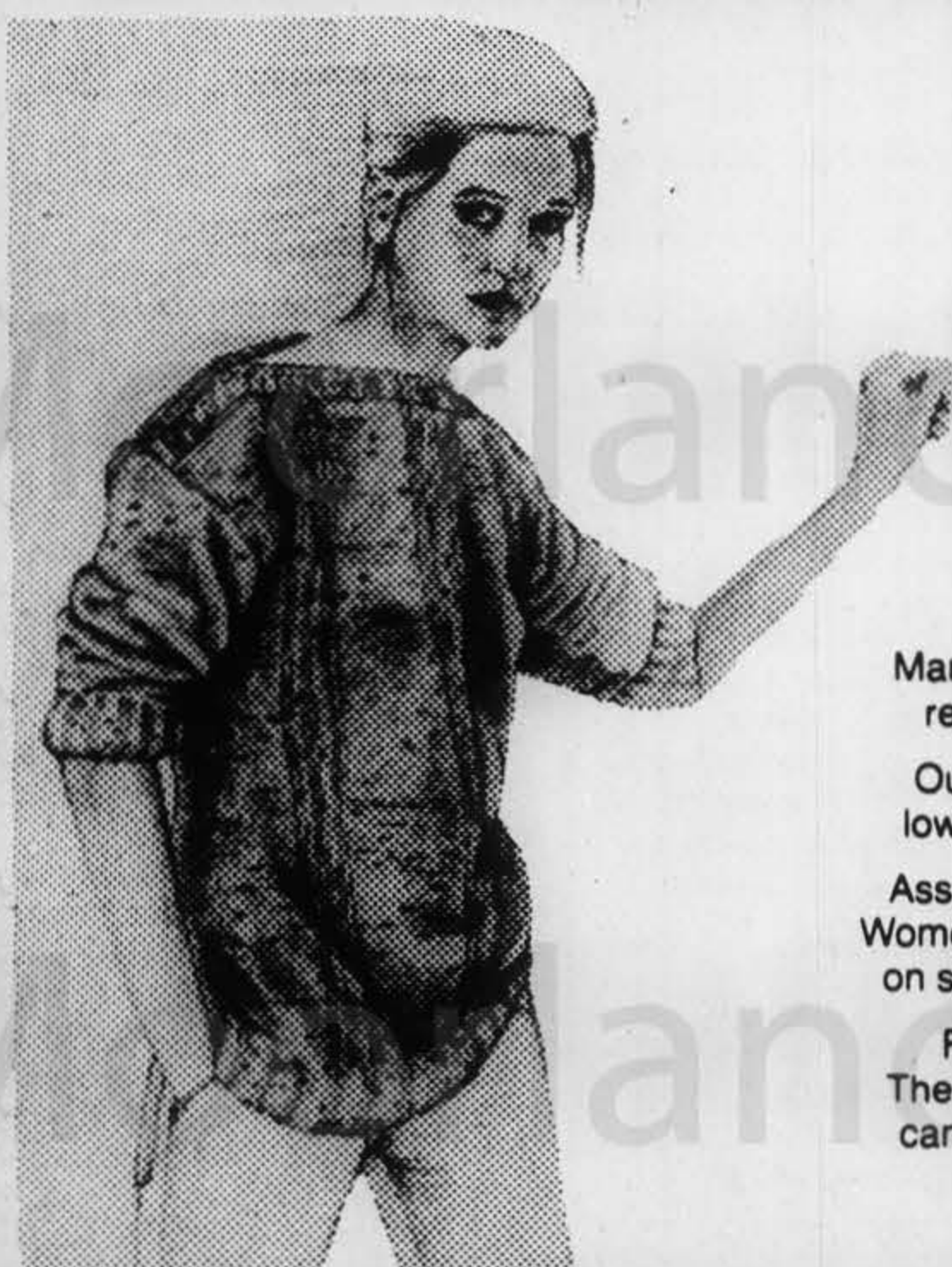
As if to underscore this point, The Daily Mail "accused Owen of 'legalistic claptrap' and concluded that 'we (the British) do not refuse entry to Black tribal chiefs, cunning or unscrupulous though they may be.'"

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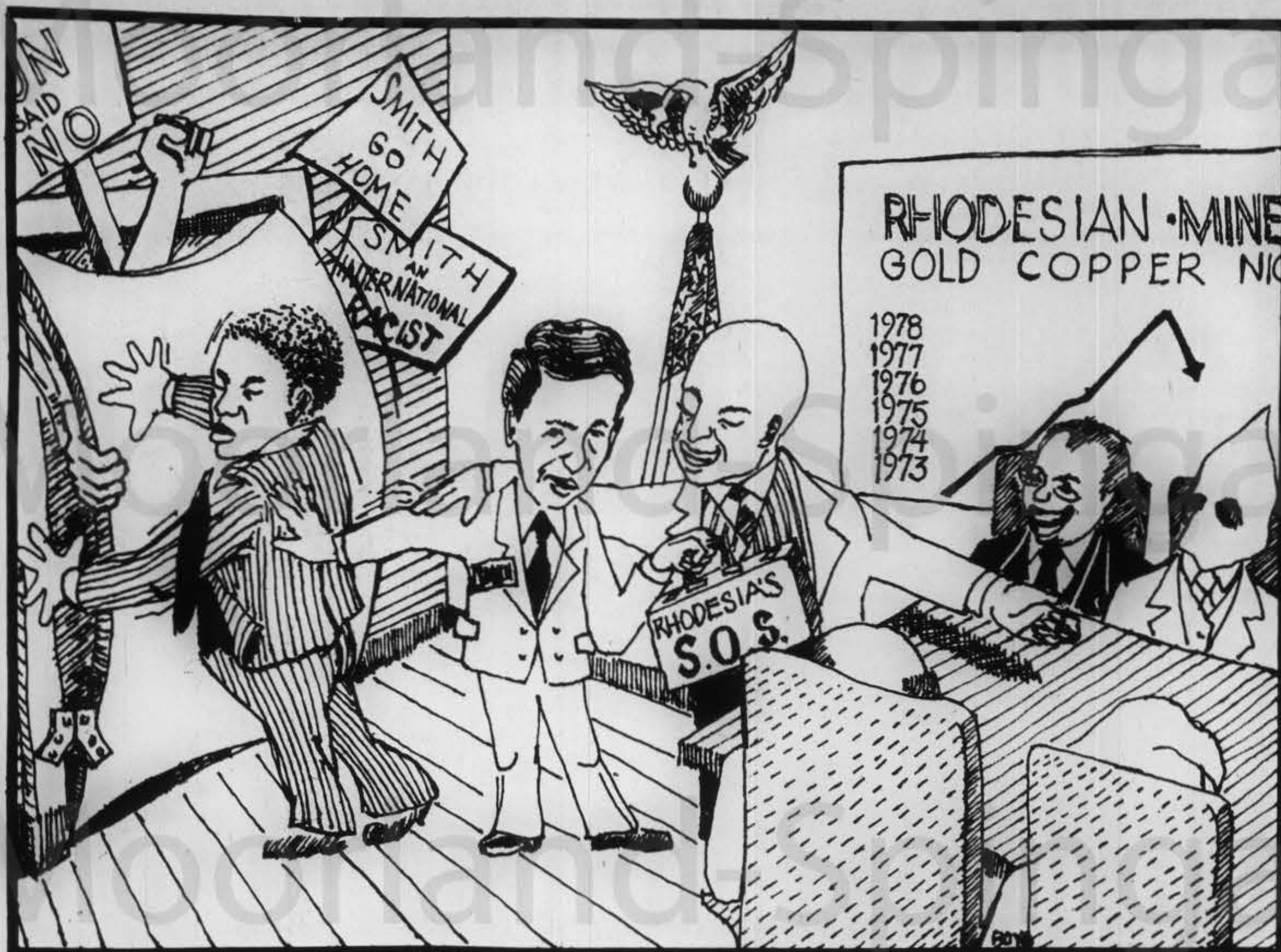
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EDITORIALS



Smith Fools No One

Now is the time to translate just anger into effective action.

The State Department granted a visa to Smith last week, going against a United Nations resolution sponsored by the United States itself. Smith got permission to visit the country for one week; that was recently extended to two. That the action is wrong is undeniable. Even the British, who have constitutional authority over that territory, would not allow such a visit.

Since his arrival here, Smith has exploited every opportunity to convince Americans of the non-existence of blatantly obvious racism and oppression in Rhodesia under the so-called "internal settlement" or "transitional government."

Smith has appeared on television and at dinners. He has attempted to lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier—an obvious ploy to appeal to the military and war-making elements who rule this country.

But Smith has not fooled anyone. Neither has the United States Congress and executive branch.

When the President said that he would not meet with the Rhodesian Prime Minister, he said nothing. That meeting would have only been of symbolic importance. In all likelihood, Carter is communicating with Smith through others. He simply doesn't want the public—and Black voters—to know.

The fact that Smith is here shows us that our government which has been for years dragging its feet to the point of preventing real change in the employment situation and in national health has no qualms about strengthening its ties with an illegitimate minority-rule government that kills off much of its populace through warfare. Will our government, which has helped apartheid

South Africa develop a nuclear arsenal, hesitate to help Rhodesia, where it maintains strong economic interests? Don't count on it.

What is ironic is that the government is trying to pass off the visit as a "peace" effort.

If you remember that in agreeing to an "integrated" executive council, Ian Smith has consistently refused to allow Black members any input in the military, it is easy to see that acceptance of his government through this visit will not bring "peace."

Protests have been staged, five in all, since Smith began his visit with one of the Black puppets of his "transitional government," Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, who is reportedly a guest at the Harambee House, right on the edge of Howard University's campus.

The protests with their flyers and publicity—useful as they are in increasing awareness, mobilizing protestors, gaining publicity and generally attempting to prick the public conscience—cannot stop Smith's visit.

"Zimbabwe is in a war situation," Patriotic Front leaders told a United Nations audience this summer. If that African nation is at war, you had better believe there is battle going on right inside the United States. As usual, weapons here are propaganda.

Our obligation, then, is to sift through the racist and economically exploitive propaganda.

It is time for us to discuss and lay strategy for Black liberation world-wide. It is time for us to learn our history and know our future. And DO something about it.

Excerpts

Nkomo and Mugabe Expose Smith Regime

Mr. President, members of the Security Council, despite the violence, the terror, and brutality that we daily experience from the terrorist despotism that is "Rhodesia", we appear before you in a constructive spirit and frame of mind. Yes, Mr. President, wanton mass killings of our people by the racist Rhodesian regime have reached genocidal proportions.

Yes, men and women, the young and the aged, in fact whole families are being daily uprooted from their homes into concentration camps which have neither sufficient food nor sanitation facilities.

This barbarous treatment of our people by the racist white minority regime threatens to destroy completely any chance for racial harmony in our country.

Despite this racist wrecklessness to the Smith regime against our poor people, we continue to maintain the progressive position that in Zimbabwe we are not fighting white people but a racist system whose continued existence poses a serious threat to the security of Africa as a whole.

On our part as leaders of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, we have been involved in this tough struggle against the evil that is "Rhodesia" for too long now to respond emotionally to Rhodesian acts of barbarism.

After so many years in hard struggle, we have come to appreciate the fact that any struggle whose principles are based on emotional responses to the evils that it seeks to correct cannot succeed. Hence our position that armed struggle is the only effective means of bringing about meaningful changes is a well considered position. This is a position that we hold firmly and consistently.

Since we first brought the colonial problem of Zimbabwe to the attention of the United Nations two decades ago, this problem has continued to exercise the minds of the international community. At the beginning of our international campaign, particularly before 1965, our efforts to make the international community appreciate the gravity of the problem posed by minority rule in Zimbabwe were sabotaged by the British who then argued that Southern Rhodesia was a self-governing colony whose decolonization fell outside the normal United Nations Trusteeship frame of reference.

Rhodesian settlers under the leadership of Ian D. Smith seized power in 1965 and declared themselves unilaterally independent of Britain. Since then the efforts of Britain in the United Nations attempts to end minority rule in our country have taken form of seeking to return the Rhodesian regime to legality, a position that is not the same as the liberation movement's objective of liberating the country from minority rule.

Mr. President and Members of the Security Council, we wish to stress the fact that the liberation movement of Zimbabwe has never questioned Britain's constitutional authority over the colony of Southern Rhodesia.

However, it is also true that Britain's objective of returning the regime to legality (particularly when the adminis-

tering power begins to act as if she wants to bring about this through the efforts of the liberation movement) has flown in the face of the main objective of the liberation movement, namely total liberation from minority rule.

It is against this background that today the Patriotic Front's interpretation of the results of the so-called 'internal settlement' differs fundamentally with that of the British Government who seem more interested in returning Smith to legality than in removing him.

Hence in 1966 Britain and the illegal regime held what are known as the Tiger Talks near Gibraltar. The British had two objectives in these talks, namely (a) to get Smith to promise not to declare Rhodesia as Republic; (b) to ask Smith not to impede progress toward majority rule. The following year in 1967, Britain and the regime again met in what are called Fearless Talks. In both these encounters with the regime, the British Government was more interested in returning the regime to some form of legality.

"In Zimbabwe we are not fighting white people but a racist system whose continued existence poses a serious threat to Africa as a whole."

— Speech U. N. March, 1978

Here lies the difference in principle between us and those that have been telling the world that the results of the so-called "internal" settlement represent "a step in the right direction".

Mr. President, Members of the Security Council, as you all know, even these British half measure to deal with the problem and other subsequent attempts to transfer power to the majority of the people of Zimbabwe have failed because the Smith regime would not contemplate any arrangement that sought to alter its institutions of power.

This can be seen from the text of the eight point agreement signed by Ian Smith and the three black puppets, namely:

1. **BILL OF RIGHTS:** There must be a justifiable Declaration of Rights to protect the rights and freedom of the individual. This must provide in particular protection from deprivation of property unless adequate compensation is paid promptly. This in truth is a Bill of Race, not of Rights.

2. **THE JUDICATURE:** To make the Bill of Rights effective, there must be an independent judiciary free from political influence. To ensure a competent bench there must be a high qualifications for the appointment of judges.

3. **PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD:** To maintain the confidence of the public service and also to maintain the confidence of the people in the professional neutrality of the public service, the Public Service Board (or commission)

must be established as an independent body, whose composition and functions should be entrenched.

4. **RETENTION OF ADMINISTRATION:** In order to provide a smooth transition and to ensure the continued efficient administration of the country, the civil service, the Police, the defense forces, and prison services should be retained in a high state of efficiency and free from political interference.

5. **PENSIONS:** This is a most important aspect for the retention of white confidence. Pension payable from the Consolidated Revenue Fund must be guaranteed and freely remittable outside the country. With regard to private pensions funds, the rights of employees and other persons who are members of private pension funds must be guaranteed.

6. **CITIZENSHIP:** In order to encourage whites to remain, provision for dual citizenship must be retained.

7. **ENTRENCHMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS:** The above provisions must be entrenched so that the majority of 72 plus 6 of the membership of Parliament is required for their amendment.

8. **WHITE REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT:** To retain the confidence of the whites in regard to the entrenched safeguards in the Constitution, 28 of the seats in Parliament should be reserved for direct election by white voters.

In short, the eight points agreement speaks for itself with respect to how Smith and His puppets have sought to entrench white privilege in our country. If we consider the fact that the present war in Zimbabwe is the culmination of a crisis built upon institutionalized racial separation, then we can see that the creation of an apartheid franchise cannot solve the problems of our country.

It is for that reason that the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe has maintained the position that it is fighting for a non-racial society, because we do believe that any solution based on racial lines is no solution.

There is no qualitative difference between South Africa's constitutional homelands solution to our problem. The situation in Zimbabwe is a war situation. No agreement that does not take into account the realities of this war situation can produce a settlement.

The reality is that only those locked in a combat are capable of bringing about a settlement. Similarly the composition of the future army of Zimbabwe is a matter for those in control of the fighting.

It is only the Patriotic Front liberation forces that can guarantee the irreversibility of majority rule and independence. To the masses of Zimbabwe who actively support armed struggle and form its rock base, the agreement is betrayal of the struggle.

These masses continue to pay heavily at the hands of Smith's terrorist assassins who shoot them as "curfew-breakers" or summarily execute them for collaborating with freedom fighters.

Letters : CIA Conspiring to Kill Off Blacks

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

Many of you are not aware that the C.I.A. has conspired to use fake, fabricated epidemics, Legionnaires Disease, and Swine Flu, to battle the Black community (cutting down on Black numbers and unemployment!) Through the media, the CIA hopes to establish the needed surface legitimacy that is necessary for their Genocidal Plot, by first making sure that epidemics are first contracted and succumbed to by non-blacks. This has been their attempted camouflage for the conspiracy to commit Black Genocide.

We are talking about Bacteriological Warfare, and Toxicology that the CIA has been studying and perfecting for years. CIA Bio-chemists do have the ability to simulate heart attacks and stroke by using untraceable toxins and poisons. These ailments can be contracted by food, water or air, surface contact, or phony vaccination programs!

The ruling infrastructure — the CIA realizes they cannot start another war to improve Amerikka's economy, so they have decided to start war on us!

The records of Genocidal Plots and Chores are locked behind CIA files and doors. And you must understand the government has often done the work of the Klan.

Epidemic Fraud
Poison those with a Job,
Epidemic Hoax, for colored folks
It has plotted and played,
not to kill unemployment, but the unemployed!!!

Germ warfare — for kinky hair!

Germ Warfare — for Kinky Hair

The CIA is Amerikka's Gestapo. The CIA took the life of Martin Luther King simply because he could organize and motivate people to do good. He dared to exercise his God-given right to freedom of speech — and right to assembly. Because he dared to be one of God's Social Workers, he was brutally murdered.

Brother Imari Obadelle, of the RNA II, is imprisoned in Mississippi, simply because he dared to be a social worker

for God. Brother Imari dared to bring out an idea of retribution and compensation for American Blacks, who have been victims of 377 years of overt and covert Genocide — as the Jews were victims of 12 years of Genocidal oppression by Hitler! To the Black Man, and American Indian, Amerikkka has been a modern Hitler, is a modern Hitler.

Brother Reverend Ben Chavis is imprisoned in North Carolina, because he dared to fight racism and be a social worker for God.

Anyone who has dared to fight racism and social injustice, has only had to fight the United States State and Federal Government.

Brothers and Sisters, I do not expect to live long, because I am exposing this Legionnaires Conspiracy/Genocide

"Forced vaccinations... is a means of inducing disease susceptibility, sterility, and death."

Conspiracy. The CIA will arrange an untimely accident for me, or they will hire a Black criminal to take my life directly or indirectly, but I am not afraid, it is important to have one's death produce good, as well as one's life, as in the case of Martin Luther King and Steve Biko.

Also, the sacrifice of the individual is not above the survival of the masses!

It is a terrible thing to take a man or woman's life, but this is what will happen to a man or woman in America who will dare to stand up and fight Racism and social injustice — Genocide! He or she is first investigated to see if he or she is unAmerikkkan. Anti-Amerikkkan, and then he is framed, imprisoned or murdered!

You may say I am Anti-Amerikkkan you see, say I am Amerikkka has always been Anti-me! And in the Black Community we find, all males, all males, all males, but no men

crime in the community is the usual trend. They sit unconcerned while it becomes Germ Warfare — for kinky Hair!

Brothers and Sisters, we must raise this issue of fake, fabricated epidemics, legionnaires disease, it is the Greatest Violation of Human Rights, since the gassing and extermination of the Jews by Hitler!!!

Even though the majority of politicians, both Black and White are more concerned about lending legitimacy to, and keeping their creditability with the establishment, we must still petition individual political figures and organizations — thus making them deal with this important, vital issue!

In every city and state we must hold rallies, hearings, demonstrations. We must petition public and privately senators, Congress persons, city and county health department, Hospitals and clinics. We must in every city and state petition the N.A.A.C.P. - Urban League - S.C.L.C. - Operation Push, Black Political Caucus

We demand Jobs, not GENOCIDE!

The war on Black numbers begins. Upper and middle class whites can afford to take their children to private doctors — but the masses of poor Black people, because of a lack of funds, are forced to take their children to public health clinics!

Forced vaccinations of poor school-children is a means of inducing disease susceptibility, sterility, and death.

The true function of genetic science, and genetic technology, is to produce legitimate disorders that will produce a decrease of Black numbers. Many legitimate illnesses will be given to the poor, just as cancer and massive cardiac arrest were induced to Jack Ruby — killer of Lee Harvey Oswald. Anyone who has been a victim of Legionnaire's disease may have been a victim of intentional Government Homicide.

Albert Williams

Letters

Policy

The Hilltop welcomes letters to the editor. We need your feedback. Did you like what you saw in the last Hilltop? Do you see room for improvement—ideas that were left out, incomplete information?

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Voice of the Howard Community

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Food for Thought

What is this Thing We Call 'Blackness'?



This week, I want to talk about "black" identity. Why do I want to talk about "Black" identity? Because, brothers and sisters, we are not Black people.

"Oh, we're Black. You must hate yourself." "What are you trying to do, undermine the Black consciousness movement?" "Don't listen to him, he must be a damn integrationist." "Goodie, goodie, I knew I wasn't black. I'm a Negro colored person. That black stuff really turns me off." "Black nothing, let's talk about some green (5).

Well, these are the type of reactions I expected to get so let me explain myself so that we all can understand

by

Mikal Muharrar

the crucial point I am trying to make.

The reason I say that we are not Black and that we should stop using such a term is because as physical beings, we are multicolored in actuality ranging from ebony to caramel to yellowish to tan to jet black. Why call ourselves 'Black' when reality says something else? Also, what we are as human beings goes much deeper than mere skin color. Skin color is superficial and we can't get to know a person until we receive something of their minds, something of their hearts, something of their sentiments.

"Wait a minute, our people have been oppressed for centuries because of the color of our skins and you are telling me that skin color is superficial? In order to deal with the 'white' man we must unify around our Blackness."

Well, first of all, the Caucasian is not physically white just as most of us are not physically Black. He may be pink, pale or peach colored but very few of them are 'white'. That too is a false concept. Secondly, my dear friend, is that our emphasis on 'Blackness' is a reaction to their 'whiteness'. The artificial minded racist defined Caucasians as white and you and I as Black.

They also emphasized yellow, red, etc., among the human family in order to enslave the human population in kindergarten coloring book mentality and to divide and destroy our human worth on the infantile basis of skin color. We as a people must indeed unify if we ever want to progress in life, but we must unify on those things that are deeper and more meaningful than skin pigmentation.

We must unify on the basis of our

Layman's Law

A Cure for Obscene Callers



One of the most irritating episodes to experience is to pick up the receiver of your ringing phone and find some pervert uttering obscene tidbits in your ear.

Although most officials who handle these cases agree that the callers are usually harmless — as far as physical abuse is concerned — it does little to alleviate the anxiety endured if the caller has threatened to attack you.

The mere fact that he has your number and possibly the address is enough to have you jumping at every faint image caught in the corner of your eye and being suspicious of all the noises normally muttered by the structures of your home.

These criminals are very seldom arrested. Only one or two suspects have been apprehended over the past 12 months, according to Charles Roistacher of the U.S. Attorney's Office.

He stated that the last case involved a man who was arrested, sent to St. Elizabeth's mental hospital and later released after his calls to a woman who had rejected his romantic advances were traced.

common Afrikan heritage, our common experience here in America, our ability to still have soul after going through a process designed to make us mindless animals.

"But what about the Black consciousness movement? Are you saying we should give it up?"

Yes indeed! Give it up for something better. Retain what is positive from it and move on to higher levels of understanding. Give up 'blackness' and embrace and respect yourself as a human being. We are part of the human family and have a great, great, contribution to make to human civilization.

We should love and be proud of our skin color, our nose, our hair, our eyes, etc. Appreciate your beautiful physical characteristics and understand your inner self. Be yourself! But also, be strong enough to appreciate and respect other people's skin colors and cultures, for they too make up the total human family. The Chinese, the Indian, the Arab... all these people are beautiful and should be respected. Even the Caucasian.

"Oh no. Not the Caucasian, the 'whiteman'. I hate his guts... after what he did to us... that devil."

My companion, excuse me, but can't you see that you don't fight fire with fire. This society teaches us to fight fire with fire. Fight fire with water! What I mean is that we should rise above petty emotional hangups and racist feelings in order to understand that Almighty God has not created anything with more potential for growth, self-mastery, and compassion than the human being. Once we do that, we can deal with anyone effectively and firmly.

If the Caucasian people or a part of their numbers are racist and evil, well then rise above their racism and foolishness and go to them like mature adults. Go to them as little children and say, "Put that down, child (that racist mentality) Don't you know you can hurt yourself and others?"

Should a doctor hate cancer? NO! He should understand that it's a disease and treat it accordingly. Whoever heard of a doctor getting cancer in order to operate on cancer.

"What do you mean?"

Well, when we take up the banner of Blackness, we aid the racists. We must fight white-mindedness (a retrograde, grafted consciousness) with clear minds and an understanding of ourselves and this universe. Then, my brother and sister, we will be successful.

"Well, if I shouldn't call myself Black because we are not really a Black people and because terms like Black and white when applied to people are misleading and divisive and designed to put our minds in slavery, what should I call myself?"

Well, we can call ourselves Afrikan-Americans or even better still, we can call ourselves Bilalians.

"Bilal-a-who?"

Bilalians!

"What does that mean?"

Boy am I glad you asked me that question. (TO BE CONTINUED)

Mikal Muharrar is a sophomore with a double-major in Political Science and Education. He is a member of the World Community of Al-Islam in the West.

by
Audrey Shields

having problems with harassing calls, but in order to speak with them, I would have to leave my number and they would call back later.

I later learned the reason for this is to get the customer to wait a few days before filing a complaint because oftentimes the calls will stop after you've hung up on them a couple of times. Plus, it lightens their heavy work load.

After I mentioned the suggestions had already received to the specialist, she bade the name of the employee. She declared that the company did not recommend those procedures and that representatives were not authorized to assist customers with harassment

By Kwame Charles

This article is designed to bring Caribbean students in particular and the Howard Community in general up to date with the present crisis in the Caribbean Students Association (CSA). The time has come to demystify the misled, to enlighten the ignorant, to get behind the rhetoric and the sloganeering and to get to the truth, the real truth behind the crisis in leadership in the CSA.

For those of us who are active meeting-attending members of the CSA, the Administration of the past year has been found to be wanting in many respects. Ever since the present Executive took office (by default since it had no opposition) it has shown itself to be a living example of what Lenin called "left-wing opportunism, an infantile disorder". From the beginning, in the Fall of 1977, it was apparent to all, including the Executive, that an ideological gap existed between the Executive and the majority of the active members of the CSA. Instead of attempting to bridge this gap, the present Administration revealed itself to be incapable of the leadership of the organization by summarily dismissing the problem with the result that the gap grew ever wider until it is safe to say the Executive no longer commanded the respect of the members. The Executive held fewer and fewer meetings, acting more and more autonomously as if the membership did not exist — as if, in fact, it, the Executive, constituted the Caribbean Students Association.

Needless to say, this undemocratic and dictatorial posture adopted by the Executive led not to an amelioration but to an exacerbation of the situation culminating, at the beginning of the Spring Semester, in attempts on the part of the general membership to seek an audience with the Executive. When these calls went unheeded the general body took matters into its own hands and called a meeting to discuss the actions of the now fully autonomous Executive.

For the entire Spring Semester of 1978 no more than two general meetings were called by the Executive — one of which was abruptly ended by violence. Both meetings proved

Jalloh's Perspective

'Nations Belong to History not Biology'

The slavery that characterized the period between the 18th and 19th centuries should not be confused with the ancient patriarchal slave system associated with Greece and Rome. It is around this point that a clear, true understanding of Africans and their socio-economic problems hinges.

But really, what kind of slave system was the Atlantic slave trade, that heinous system that created a weird profession in the international division of labor — the slave dealer? If this slave system was not like that of ancient Rome, then what is the difference, since the Romans also bought and sold slaves?

The reader who has had the time to study African history knows that slavery existed in Africa as in most other parts of the world before the Atlantic slave trade. True, this slavery was nothing compared to the mass sale of Black bodies during the Atlantic slave trade. The essential difference between patriarchal slavery of Rome and the Atlantic slave trade is not a question of the size of the trade or the nature of the treatment of the slaves, as some have argued.

The Atlantic slave trade cannot be

nonproductive. The general membership was uninformed as to the financial status and general functioning of its Association. During this period, the Public Relations Officer was ousted from his duly elected post and another PRO appointed in his place. The Secretary also resigned but was never replaced. The Executive functioned for the better part of the Spring Semester without a Secretary. The membership was never informed of the circumstances surrounding these events. Instead, the members were informed of what their Association was doing in the form of flyers distributed from time to time. Membership participation, discussion or suggestion was severely discouraged. Democracy was suspended, the Constitution manipulated to serve the interests of the Executive, dogmatism reigned supreme — and all in the name of progress. Progress, yes, but at what cost?

The outcome of this crisis has been a great deal of disunity among the Caribbean population on Campus. This situation is unfortunate especially in light of the fact that the Executive ran for office on a platform of Caribbean unity. A new academic year has begun and, according to the Constitution, elections are long overdue. It seems the polity of the present Executive to remain in power for as long as possible — like Pinochet in Chile, like Somoza in Nicaragua,

like Burnham in Guyana — like all the fascist dictators it seeks so correctly to condemn. Are they afraid of the polls? Are they afraid of the democratic process? If they are afraid of bourgeois democracy how can they hope to deal with socialist democracy? Their backward practice seems antithetical to their progressive ideology. In fact, their dogmatic, undemocratic and dictatorial stance gives progressive people a bad name and affords reactionary elements the opportunity to condemn, ridicule and berate the ideology. This is a serious matter.

The demagoguery displayed by the present Executive is evidence of its ineptness to lead the Caribbean Students Association. In condemning dictatorship and lack of democracy it has shown itself as a dictator and as the enemy of democracy. In calling itself progressive it has betrayed the progressive movement and has shown how progres-

PANORAMA



siveness can become its opposite in the hands of the politically naive and immature. In calling others reactionary it has manifested its own reactionary nature. In calling for Caribbean unity it has fomented and fostered the seeds of disunity, discontent and dissatisfaction. The practice of the present Executive of the CSA is an affront not only to the intelligence of its members but to progressive forces everywhere. Let the present Executive beware lest it retard rather than accelerate progress.

It is in this historical context that the present crisis of leadership has arisen in the Caribbean Students Association. Anest we of the Howard Caribbean Community be misled by the propaganda, the slandering and the rhetoric being leveled willy-nilly, let us be aware of the facts as they really are and make our judgements and decisions from knowledge rather than from ignorance or hearsay. Elections must be called soon, they are long overdue. Democracy must be returned to the Association. The students must be given an opportunity to participate fully in their organization rather than have things thrust upon them. True, effective Caribbean unity must be fostered. The present Executive has failed and must be re-

placed by progressive forces that can better handle the situation. Now is the time for change, a call for action.

The struggle continues.

Kwame Charles is a member of the Caribbean Students Association.

Panorama's Open Column is open to any Hilltop reader who wishes to give comment on issues they deem important to our readers. The Hilltop does not intervene at any time to determine the subject matter of this column. As such, the column does not necessarily reflect the Hilltop's stance or opinion on a given issue. The only type editing done to such columns are editing of grammatical errors, spelling errors, and the like. The columns must be submitted to the Hilltop office by Mondays at 5 p.m. should be no more than 2-3 typewritten pages and should, as its last paragraph, have some type of identification of the writer of the column. Columns are selected on a first come basis.

by
Chernor Jalloh

which was stolen from the Indian, was abundant. Secondly, because of the free land, labor became scarce. The availability of free land and a shortage of labor in the New World led to the mass enslavement of black skins. Britain, the world's number one industrial despot at that time was instrumental in expanding this inhuman form of commerce.

But Britain and its American colonies were organized on the basis of capitalist social relations. It is this fact that led me to question, doubt and dismiss the traditional interpretation of the slave trade, i.e. that the Atlantic slave trade was due to the evil "wills" of Europeans and African chiefs. It is clear that the patriarchal slave system of Rome was devoted to the production of immediate means of sub-

sistence i.e. household production. But who would venture to say that the Atlantic slave system was involved with such a mundane, petty production?

There can only be one conclusion: the Atlantic slave trade was capitalist. The slave though a chattel, engaged in capitalistic production. Proof? The slaves produced cotton, tobacco, rum etc., for the international capitalist market. The form of the trade was slavery while the content was capitalist — production of commodities for profit.

The slaves were proletarians in disguise, while Massa was a capitalist of a special kind (he bought and sold human beings) disguised as a slaveholder. Africa was initiated into the rough path of Capitalist development. Slavery was the specific, essential instrument for the modern integration of African social labor into the international division of labor and specialization based on capitalist social relations. This initiation later developed into colonialism and neo-colonialism, forms of social organization, that molded African peoples in the continent and in the New World into historically evolved nations(s).

True, these nations inevitably became colonial and neo-colonial nations trapped within the internationalist hegemony of the despot and hangman of colonial and semi-colonial peoples, the USA, closely followed by the European and Japanese imperialists. Needless to say that such



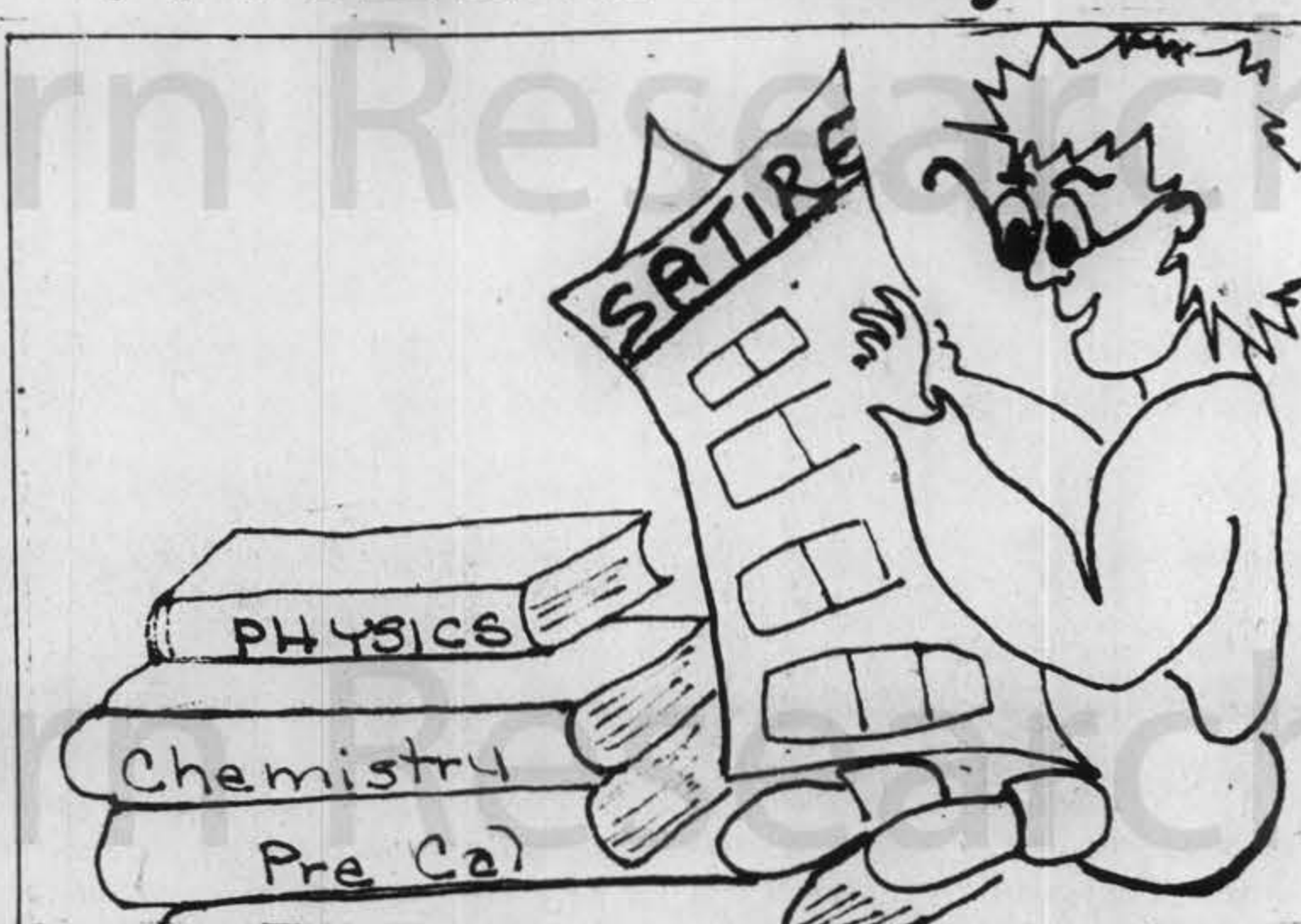
nations are neither extensions of tribes nor based on any physical characteristics of eyes, nose, texture of hair, color of skin, etc. Nations belong to history, not to biology.

The liberation of these punctured nations from western domination is the specific content of the revolutionary motion in Africa, the New World and Asia. It need not be proved since history shows that liberation for these countries can only be attained with the "abolition" of capitalism in their "national" economies.

Chernor Jalloh is a senior in the school of communications majoring in TV/Film.

Campus Freakout

... And It Finally Came to This. . .



The problem with roaches and waterbugs in the dormitories on campus has gotten quite out of hand. Every time someone tries to eat in his room, an insect comes out licking its lips.

In retaliation to the administration's refusal to spray insecticide in the dorms, a group of chemistry majors decided to invent an effective, yet harmless to the environment, spray to control the insects. By accident, their first batch had trace amounts of nuclear waste and activated isotopes mixed in with it. These amounts of radiation changed the chemistry of insects who came in contact with it. Now, whenever these insects become angry or outraged, a startling metamorphosis occurs.

These insects now become "Incredible Hulks."

The first report of these Hulking

insects came from Meridian Hall. A resident reportedly came into his room with a Sub (Hoagie, Grinder, Hero, Etc.) sandwich. When he placed the sandwich down on his desk to resume eating, a roach, detecting the smell, came on the scene. The student swatted it off of his desk. As the student made several unsuccessful

by
Dwayne Conyers

attempts to stomp it, the roach was able to escape and run under the door into his closet. But as he started for the closet door to find the bug and spray it with insecticide, the closet door came smashing down.

A huge roach, yes the same roach he had encountered before — only meta-

morphosed, came charging out of the closet after him. The bug was reported to be the size of a Volkswagen.

The student said he tried to spray the bug with some "Black Flag" but the huge insect grabbed the can with its mandibles and crushed it. Then it knocked him out of the room down the hall and through a window with its antennae and afterward, left.

The second report came from Cook Hall where a dozen Volkswagen sized bugs came emerging from a trash chute in a feverish attempt to destroy these dysfunctional insects, the board of directors of Howard University sent the HU football team to stop these roaches before further attack. As usual, they lost.

The second attempt was to leave converted "Roach Motels" (Because of the size-changing capacities of the creatures, the "Roach Motels" had to be converted to "Roach Fortresses" and "Roach Condominiums.") This almost worked, but the bugs abandoned the motels when they heard that drug users who heard that the dorms had millions of giant "roaches," were out to get the bugs.

The final plan was to feed the bugs some of the meal plan food. This quickly killed all of the remaining insects. The District Public Works Department sent bulldozers to evacuate the carcasses of the roaches which had enlarged at the time when they were poisoned. A few dozen were sold to the Smithsonian Institute for scientific research, while the others were sold to the Food Service for next week's lunch.

Dwayne Conyers is a freshman in the School of Communications. His major is Broadcast Journalism.

NEWS

Thoughts On Soweto

Part Two

By Paula Matabane
Instructor, Dept of Radio/TV

The News Director seemed to be fascinated by the fact that men and women whose ages varied from 70 to 100 years were getting married. The truth, I discovered as I was interviewing these "amorous couples," was that the decision to marry came because they were terrified to part from communities they had been born in and lived all their lives. They were being moved to the Bantustans and they were selected for these areas according to the ethnic spelling of their surnames. For example, an aged person with a Zulu surname, even if she did not speak a word of Zulu, was to be "repatriated" to the KwaZulu Bantustan.

In cold figures, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Dr. P.J. Koorhof reported to parliament in 1969 on these forced removals: "Approximately 900,000 Bantu have been settled elsewhere under the Nationalist Party regime since 1959."

To reinforce and impose the tribal concept, the government assigns urban housing according to ethnic surname. The "Ghetto" pamphlet thus explains, "The various tribes are situated in their national units which allows, among other things, for easy accessibility to schools teaching in mother-tongue." Joyce Sikakane offers a different historical view on the early formation of the urban African community.

"People of various African tribes in South Africa, even men from as far as Nyasaland and Rhodesia, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and from Swaziland, merged into a single unified African community in the Shantytown."

"By their action of occupying, without permission, council land (i.e., white-owned), by the formation of the separatist church (African Separatist Church movement) and by merging into a single African community devoid of tribal conflicts it was clear that the slum dwellers regarded themselves as a community of the dispossessed, oppressed and exploited. This community planted the seeds of the prevailing African national consciousness in urban areas."

In view of present-day Soweto and the unified national uprisings that have occurred at various times since the end of World War II, and most recently since June 16, 1976 including the profoundly successful general

strike by Black workers, Sikakane's view seems much more realistic. The apartheid government describes Soweto as a tribalistic lot who work together on a common assembly line but once they come home they automatically segregate according to last name.

This point of tribalism vs African nationalism is a crucial lie upon which white rule rests in South Africa. It was most disheartening to hear former Howard University Dean of the School of Communications Tony Brown mimic this line in a March 1978 edition of his Pepsi Cola-sponsored "Tony Brown's Journal." Brown sat with a "bantustan official" from the Transkei and asserted there were nine distinct tribes (Black, of course) in South Africa, each with a separate culture, history and language and thus requiring a separate nation for each.

By far, the worst housing conditions are found in the "single sex" hostels where Africans without spouses are housed behind electronic steel doors in tiny cells unable to receive any visitors, not even spouses nor children. Additionally, they are forbidden contact with the "permanent" Soweto residents.

While the "Ghetto" brags of Soweto's medical services, Sikakane

News Analysis

writes of firsthand experience in seeing the one 3000-bed hospital constantly short of beds and midwives as it was the ONLY maternity hospital for Black women in Johannesburg. The government has provided the one hospital and 8 clinics to serve this city of one million Africans. Meanwhile, the new white hospital, Strydom was only in 1% use reportedly due to a shortage of nurses. (In 1970, there were over 4,000 white nurses and 13,425 Black nurses in South Africa.) In addition, Black medical staff is paid less than white staff.

The South African government spent 13.8 million rands for propaganda in 1976 (about 14 million U.S. dollars), to sell apartheid primarily to an overseas audience. This amounts to twice the amount spent on Black universities in 1973/74. In 1975, the government spent R238,560 for one publication, *Stepping into the Future*, which was a defense of their racial policy in education. It was distributed free-of-charge. This one expenditure equalled 4% of the 1973/74 Black university budget. In 1972, only R332,500 was spent on

Black scholarships. The money spent on educational lies could have nearly doubled scholarship money or raised the amount spent on school books over 25%. It should be noted here, education is free and compulsory for whites but not for Blacks. So instead the ill-gained profits of apartheid cheap labor went into the pockets of private white firms who at best only hire Africans in menial low-wage jobs.

When the African people come to power in South Africa only then will the real window on life open up for all the people. Meanwhile, the truth on life there can be seen in books written by genuine individuals like Ms. Sikakane.

Aside from 20th-Century developments in African nationalism, there simply is no scientific basis for proclaiming nine "tribes" and hence nine "nations" in South Africa. There is no basis, for example, in classifying Sepedi (Northern Sotho), Sekgatla (Southern Sotho), Tswana, and Serolong as distinct languages when in fact each is just a variation or dialect of one mother language, Sesotho, which is an official language of present-day Lesotho.

Historically, the existence of dialects has never been a criteria for blocking the formation of a nation. In 16th Century Europe, language differences abounded and still do today in 1978. This was never taken as "tribalism" as is always attributed to Africans when they are trying to consolidate their nationhood. It certainly was not a problem in the enslaving of Africans for labor on the plantations of the New World!!

The United States, for example, annexed a huge sector of land in the Southwest of North America where the inhabitants not only were citizens of another state (Mexico) but they also spoke a totally different language, were of a different culture, racial background and history, and even more importantly, at a different level of social, political and economic development. Yet, this was never seen as an obstacle to the consolidation of the United States' nationhood. On the contrary, all efforts are made now to deny any notion of nationhood to the descendants of the annexed people and no recognition of their right to speak their original languages is conceived. Instead the languages are being suppressed through the educational system.

Mr. Brown just couldn't ask why aren't the Boers and English-speaking

whites considered separate nations since they speak different languages and have different cultures and histories. Why no "Boerstan" or "English-tan"?

"A Ghetto in South Africa" goes on to call the 20,000 strong June 16th uprising in Soweto "sporadic demonstrations and riotous incidents instigated and carried out by a small minority." On the following page there is featured a picture of a meeting of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council which the writer admits is "now defunct and soon to be replaced by Community Councils." Of course, no reason for defunctness is given, and we can now declare the new community councils as defunct also since less than 6% of the Soweto voters turned out for two council elections very recently.

What is housing like in Soweto? According to the "Ghetto," housing consists of "ranch-style housing similar in size to high-rise apartments." But, they quickly note, "Unlike Harlem and its many counterparts in many parts of the world, there are no high-rise blocks in Soweto." It (Soweto) compares more than favorably with major cities of other African states. In fact, for those who know Africa, Soweto is HIGH-CLASS LIVING. Of course, the racism in comparing Africans to Africans in other nations is apparent. The question is not how well do Sowetoans live compared to Ghanaians or Afro-Americans but to white workers in South Africa.

Joyce Sikakane talks about the "ranch-style apartments" of Soweto. According to Sikakane, less than a quarter of the houses have running cold water inside, 3 of every 100 have running hot water, 7 of every 100 have an indoor bath or shower, 15 of every 100 have electricity. There are some 108,766 "houses" in 26 "locations."

The only exception to the general mass of depression is Dube Township. Here, the very few monied Africans can build luxurious homes and shut out the realities of apartheid. Dube serves as a government showcase where the Arthur Ashes and Andy Youngs can sip South African brandy in peaceful quiet.

The Hilltop

Motivates!!!

Fulani Cultural Evolution

By Moses Pinkston

Hilltop Staffwriter
The African Studies and Research Program presented Dr. John V. Lewis, professor of Social Science, during its weekly noon hour seminar last Friday. Dr. Lewis spoke on the topic "From Nomadism to Transhumance: The Making of a Fulani Culture" from materials he obtained during a recent research tour of the Sahel in West Africa.

Dr. Lewis described the three pastoral production systems found in the Sahel between Mauritius and Mali: the sedentary, transhumance, and nomadic. He described the sedentary system as the most disadvantageous because due to a lack of grazing pastures the cattle and other animals eat grass before it goes to seed, therefore there is no regeneration of the grass. "The constant grazing on the same land area has the effect of breaking down root structure and soil humus," he said.

"The transhumance production system is ecologically and reproductively the best social system," said Dr. Lewis, "because there is no permanent overgrazing." "This system which necessitates traveling to the Sahel, a 250 kilometer trip, during specified times of the year has a reproduction rate twice that of the sedentary system," he said.

The third production system of nomadism necessitates constant travel in search of water and grazing pastures for cattle. Dr. Lewis indicated that there is a different production system for the main ethnic groups in this West African region. The principal nomads are Moors of the Tuareg ethnic group. The nomadic system is socially and economically stratified.

The sedentary system is maintained by people of the Fulani ethnic group while the transhumance system is employed by the Fubay group according to Dr. Lewis.

Dr. Lewis described the five year plan of livestock development as a joint policy of Sahelian governments

and the Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.) of the United Nations range management projects in the Sahel. He also spoke about a United States veterinary station established in the early 1960s in Bamako, Mali to supply vaccine to combat livestock diseases. He said that presently the vaccine is sold by the nurses although officially, it is to be given out.

After the Sahel drought in the mid-1970s the Mali government's marketing board gave the marketing of meat highest priority. The government marketing board is funded by the World Bank, but has not increased the supply of meat to Bamako, stated Dr. Lewis.

"The Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) is conducting the most recent project concerning range management in the Sahel which comprises the construction of schools in Bamako to educate villagers to adopt a transhumance production system," said Dr. Lewis. "This project is designed to supply more meat to the market which accepts the fact that the production system depends on transhumance to the Sahel," he said.

A new member of the African Studies and Research Program faculty, Dr. Lewis refuted the assertion that nomadic herdsmen have caused desertification in the Sahel region. "The desert moves after agriculturalists overgraze grass areas near the Sahel," he said. He emphasized that there is a "conflict between a centrally planned economy and the need for cattle herders to have constant mobility."

When questioned about the cultural aspects of cattle ownership in the Sahel, Dr. Lewis stated that the Fubay do not pay dowries with cattle as is done in parts of East Africa. "Pastoral Fulani have difficulty marrying more than one wife," he said. "The women sell milk and butter to buy cattle, more cattle are owned by women than men and the women do not work, they hire cooks and workers for agricultural production," he said.

Western Sahara Cont'd from page 3

President Daddah, who had led Mauritania from its independence, had plunged his economically depressed nation into a conflict for which it was ill-prepared physically, and militarily. President Daddah, by involving his nation in the Saharan dispute, invited international censure, foreign domination from imperialist-minded Morocco and these problems only compounded domestic turmoil.

Daddah was replaced in a bloodless coup d'etat by Mauritanian army General Mustapha Salek. It is unclear as to what type of direction Salek will take, or where his interests lie. Prospects for victory over POLISARIO guerrillas appear dim; but on the otherhand, with the considerable presence of French and Moroccan military advisors within his borders, Salek's hopes for disengagement appear less realistic.

In Morocco, where King Hassan has given his unequivocal stand on an-

nexation of the northern region of the Western Sahara, known as Saguia el-Hamra, domestic opposition to the war has steadily increased.

With continued support from Algeria, whose designs on the territory have not been divulged, POLISARIO seems well-prepared for a war of attrition. At present, Mauritania and Morocco seem resigned to that and have begun negotiations which reportedly offer POLISARIO Mauritania's half of the territory. POLISARIO, however, remains adamant on its goal for total independence. Meanwhile, the region is being continuously besieged by Saharan refugees and the ravages of the desert war.

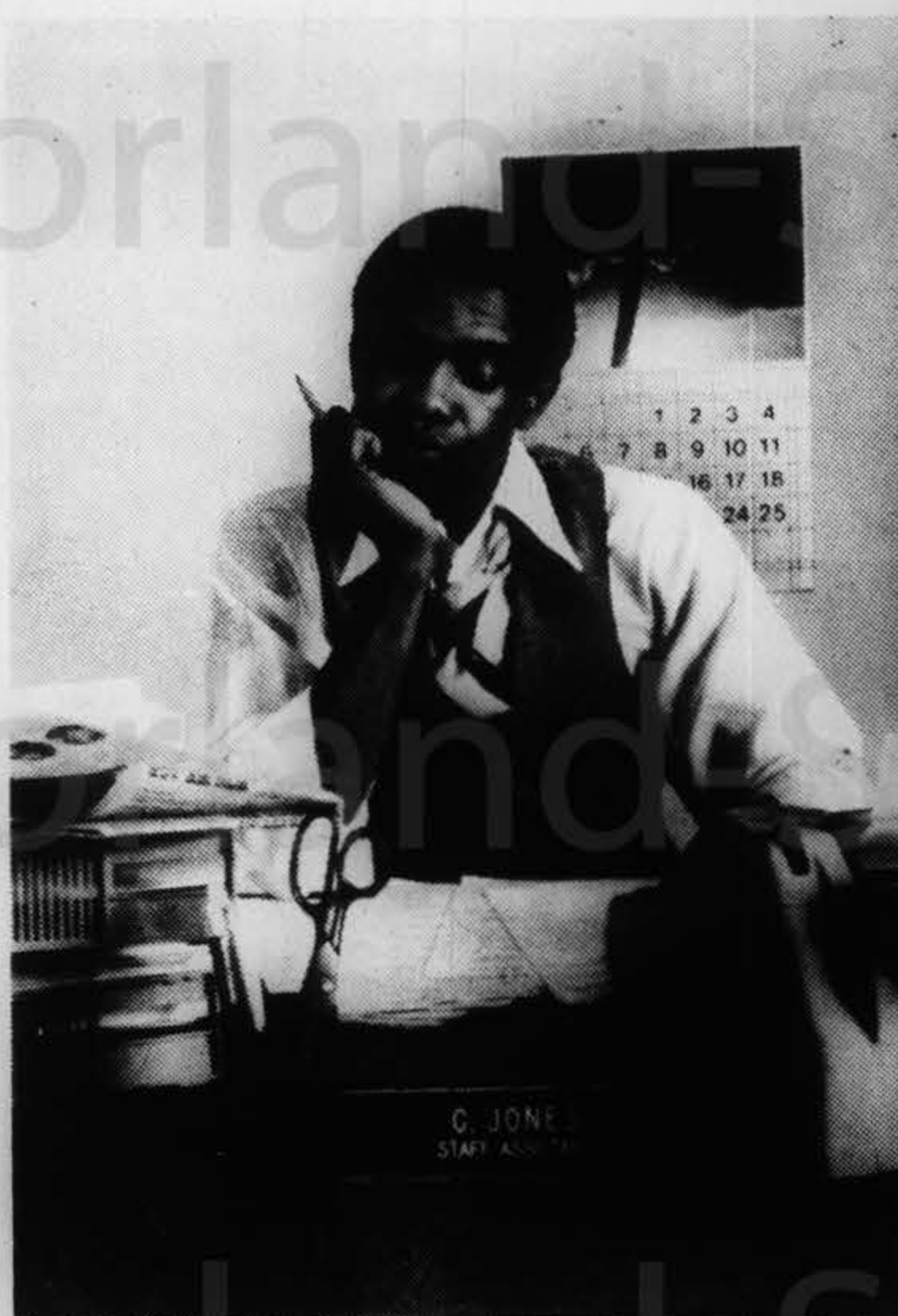
Conclusion to this strange conflict remains indefinite, but one point remains clear. The desert was for the Western Sahara is a sad chapter in African history.

Corrections

Correction: The Hilltop regrets the mis-identification front-page photo for a story on plans for anti-Smith protests. The woman pictured was Sylvia Hill, of the Southern Africa News Collective. She was incorrectly identified as Singleton McAlaster of Trans-Africa lobby organization.

Correction: The Hilltop apologizes for the incorrect placement of part of the "Community Day" story in the fifth column on page 6, under the "Career Day" story.

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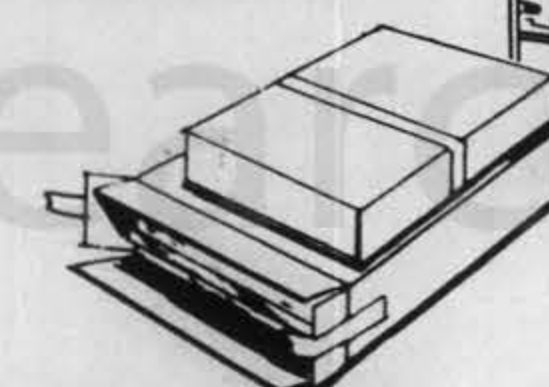
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Sides of Life

Suppress Your Depression

By Darnail Lyles
Hilltop Staffwriter

Are there times when you feel like you're in a rut? Is it difficult for you to concentrate or accomplish your duties? You must study, but for some reason that escapes you. You may be mildly depressed.

Approximately four to eight million Americans suffer from depression per year. There seems to be an increase in depression in young people aged 15-35. The level among college students is increasing. It may be as high as 78%, reports *Psychology Today*.

Depression in layman's terms occurs when people sometimes say they're feeling moody or a little down. This is a fairly common complaint. But clinically speaking depression is more

serious. During intermediate stages of depression individuals feel a lack of energy, loss of appetite, disinterest in life, insomnia and a feeling of emptiness. These feelings may linger a few days or a few weeks and affect life functions. The everyday routine things are hard for a depressed person to perform, such as getting up for breakfast or going to school or work.

Another example of obvious depression occurs when a person sits in a corner looking into space. The depressed individual feels guilty about things that happened in the past or recently. His gloomy thoughts about the world and himself occupy his mind constantly. Depression involves severe feelings of hopelessness and helplessness. At this point it becomes a

mental illness.

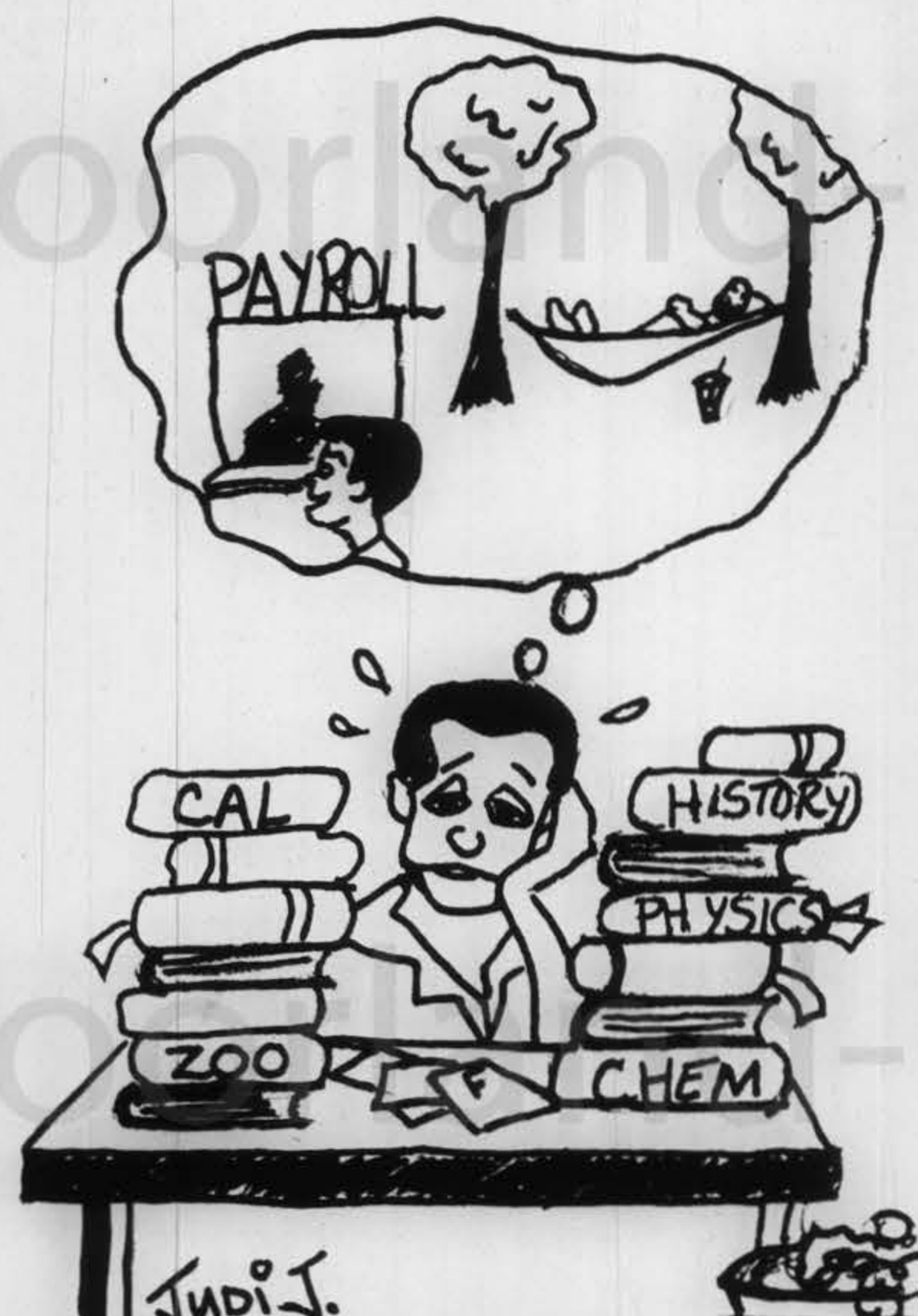
Depression in college students is precipitated from many different situations or dilemmas. Academic pressures affect students; the need to make good grades and maintain a good standing in school haunts many students. When students receive insufficient grades they will worry and subject themselves to more pressure.

The transition from home to college is responsible for some depression. When a student leaves home, he leaves his family, friends, social group and the arc of security and love his parents provide. The student now feels that he is isolated, this feeling of isolation creates another sentiment, which is a feeling of being unloved. Finally with these two feelings in full force he cannot maintain a healthy mental state. Instead of seeking new meaningful social relationships, he harbors a sense of hopelessness that leads to depression. He fails to realize that he can develop relationships with people other than his family, who will genuinely care about him and be dependable in a time of crisis.

Loneliness accounts for many instances of depression. It arises from the lack of a desired relationship. Relationships are formed from the mutual initiative of both parties involved. Many times an individual does not attempt to form relationships due to a myriad of inhibitions.

Most students can overcome mild depression rather quickly. A break in routine or pleasurable activities is the best therapy for this type of depression. It helps to go to a ballgame, movie, disco, or out to dinner. There will be a number of students who will suffer from severe depression who will have to seek professional help.

Depression is mild in its primary appearance but it has the potential to become severe, so severe that it affects your daily mundane duties. To safeguard against depression, maintain a positive view of yourself, initiate new and stimulating social relationships, perceive yourself as accurately as possible and take time out to enjoy yourself.



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'Brother, Brother, Brother Mine', Is That You?



Don't miss the hilarious musical comedy, 'Brother, Brother, Brother Mine'.

By Chris Gray
Hilltop Staffwriter

*No one knew them apart.
Even relatives and friends were confused.
They totally fooled the city of
New Orleans
Without knowing it themselves*

"Brother, Brother, Brother, Mine," a new family musical comedy written by Kesley E. Collie and directed by Vera J. Katz, opened last Thursday, October 5, at the Aldridge Theater. An exciting musical comedy, "Brother, Brother, Mine," is a brilliant attempt by the playwright to confuse fun and laughter into a Black Comedy based on the Mardi Gras and Shakespeare's, "Comedy and Errors."

It's a hilarious little show about the reunion of a long lost family who was

ship-wrecked on the Mississippi some 15 to 20 years prior. The family, never a better selection, consisted of twin brothers, a father and mother. By designation of time, they have all been drawn to the Crescent city of New Orleans during the Mardi Gras. However, when the party's preparation time came, the confusion between the brothers was one big trip. I've never heard an audience laugh so hard. One lady to my right was in tears.

"Brother" is an enjoyable show which moves very fast within two acts. There stood not a single boring moment with the audience; the music was inspiring and the songs sent chills up our spines.

Emile Antoine, portrayed by Del T. Phillips, and Etienne DeVol, portrayed by Anthony J. Perkins, are our twin characters in which the story evolved. Mr. Phillips' character is

rather interesting, but leaves a lot to be desired. Supposedly he is a country Missourian who for the first time visited the Mardi Gras. Although he was entertaining, the character would have been believable with a little more research. Etienne DeVol on the other hand, was sensational. In this role, Mr. Perkins presents his talents stunningly. One of the best fit roles he's portrayed yet. The character lived within Anthony.

Pierre, portrayed by Franky Ridley, Emile's French protaja, tender and caparoon, is zany and adds to the stage what Emile omits. He is a wild character who proclaims to know the world but in reality cannot tell the Eiffel Tower from a pyramid in Egypt.

Brenda Pettit portrays the role of Malvina La Tour, the town mystical fortune teller—and a busy woman at that. When she's not serving her restaurant gumbo, she is out reading palms and searching for the latest tee.

Brenda is both excellent and superb in the part. The stage awakens in her portrayal of Malvina La Tour. We, the audience found ourselves caught up with her tiniest move. When she spoke, we felt our heart beat—we feel her magical voice draw us to the stage.

The one who appeared most confused by this Mardi Gras charade was Claudette, portrayed by Giselle Jackson, another spectacular actress who brings fun and excitement to the stage. She is the noisy rouge and preky little housekeeper of Etienne DeVol. She becomes so confused she wants to fight. Who ever thought of Mr. DeVol having a twin?

This spectacular little show incorporates an endless amount of talent and directing. Back scenery is warily staged and executed—attributing life and the perfect mood for the actors message.

The show is wild, funny, and filled with laughter—packed with entertainment and family love for everyone.

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Sides of Life

Laverne Is Stretching Out

By Marie S. Smith
Hilltop Staffwriter

The Washington Ballet opened its "1978-79" season with a premiere fall program on September 29-30 at the Lisner Auditorium. The program included that exuberant choreographic piece "When The Bell Rings" by Howard's own dynamic, astonishing, exotic and ineffable LaVerne Reed.

Reed is a principle dancer for the Louis Johnson Theater as well as artistic director of the LaVerne Reed Dance Company. Her association with the Cultural Activities Division of the D.C. Department of Recreation has led her recently choreographed "Reflections in Black America" to the Afro-American Bicentennial celebration. Reed held the position of director of the dance department for the Ellington School for the Arts until her current move to Howard as choreographer-in-residence.

Her latest choreographic work has been for the Jamaican Ballet. Her new work, "When The Bell Rings" was created especially for the Washington Ballet Company which recaptured that distinctive youthfulness and the unrestrained high spirits of a New York City public high school in the late 1950's and early 1960's.

Reed choreographed her new jazz ballet to three contemporary songs: "My Radio Sure Sounds Good To Me," by Larry Graham, Jr., "Do It With Feeling" by Paul Davis & Michael Zager, and "Boogie, Oogie, Oogie" by A Taste of Honey. The songs created a devastating atmosphere which gave space for the dancers to "move their feet in a rhythmic beat, injecting sparks of electricity, that knocked me out of my seat!"

When asked to comment on the technicalities of dance, Miss Reed said, "In order to become a dancer, one has to devote approximately 90% of his/her time to the technicalities required to maintain a flexible body structure. There are no part-time professional dancers. One must study daily and consistently, even when you are not psychologically up to par. However, dancers must work for things they can not do rather than things they can already produce."

Reed feels that the most difficult task for a dancer is "maintaining self-discipline required for daily technique classes. Dancers must supply full con-



Laverne Reed has what it takes to be a skillful dancer.

centration, openness and sacrifice." Her concluding statement was a few inspiring words to future dancers. "As a Black ambitious dancer, one must strive for technical perfection and during the performance, make a statement that is 'unforgettable'."

The program also included the premiere performance of "Pelleas and Melisande" choreographed by Gray Veredon, music by Arnold Schonbergh, designed by Gray Veredon and set execution by Frank Florentine. The lavish polyphonic score provided a rich and dramatic foundation for Veredon's ballet. Since its unveiling at the Cologne Opera House in 1975,

Veredon's "Pelleas and Melisande" has received critical acclaim. It was called, "...a beautifully conceived ballet" and a "dramatic work wedded blissfully to dramatic music" by *The Montreal Gazette*.

Last but not least, Choo San Goh's "Double Contrast" filled the stage with its dynamic abstract ballet which premiered last season. The dancers blend, fuse and redivided in a constant yet ever changing flow. The atmosphere was one of elegance and sophistication; the steps were intricate and fascinating and Choo San Goh's distinctive choreographic style created a thematic identity of its own.

If Shampoo

Could Talk For Itself

By Isabel Wilkerson
Hilltop Staffwriter

You can find it with or without herbs and protein, with or without wheat germ oil and honey, with or without conditioners, balsams, eggs and now even mayonnaise!

What is this wonder product that persistently vies for your attention, your endorsement and your tresses? Shampoo, of course. Depending on what you want, you can have hair that "smells terrific," has body, fullness, shine, waves, curls, (no waves, no curls), silkiness, lustre, manageability, softness and highlights.

T.V. just wouldn't be T.V. without some well-intentioned wife sneaking "Head 'n' Shoulders" to her dandruff-ridden husband, or a romantic young lover whispering in a girl's ear this sweet little nothing, "Gee, your hair smells terrific!"

What would T.V. be like without those pathetic young girls sighing, "I was flat 'til I went fluffy," or the street construction crews falling all over themselves to get a quick glimpse of "The Girl With The Hair?"

Shampoo has become a multi-million dollar industry—so popular that "everybody" wants to get into the act. According to celebrities, from Vidal Sassoon to Farrah Fawcett-Mayors, having your own shampoo is simply a must.

Why all the excitement about shampoo?

Well, in the health-oriented and appearance-conscious society in which we live, "looking good" has suddenly become of paramount importance. And, in a white-dominated society, the epitome of "looking good" has been depicted as a radiant nymph with a "long and silky" mane billowing in the breeze. Shampoo and related products are purported to be the means toward that end.

Blacks, therefore, should exercise care and discretion in choosing a shampoo or hair product since most of them were not created with Black folks in mind.

Stubborn kinks, tangled naps and hair that "goes back" simply do not enter the picture. Have you ever wondered why there's never been a

Black "Breck Girl?" (Think about it!)

Most Black people do not get "the greasies." Most of us do not have "wispy flyaways." For most of us, a comb will never "glide" through our hair right after shampoo, no matter how much Tame, Flex, Protein 21, Prell or Hair So New we use.

The very nature of our hair makes many hair care products intended for whites inappropriate and unsuitable for our use. Because our hair is more delicate, more fragile, we should be wary of products that are "for oily hair." Our hair tends to be dry, brittle, and lack lustre because, although our scalps may be oily, the crinkly, extremely wavy texture of our hair prevents that oil from sliding all the way down the hair shaft to the dry ends.

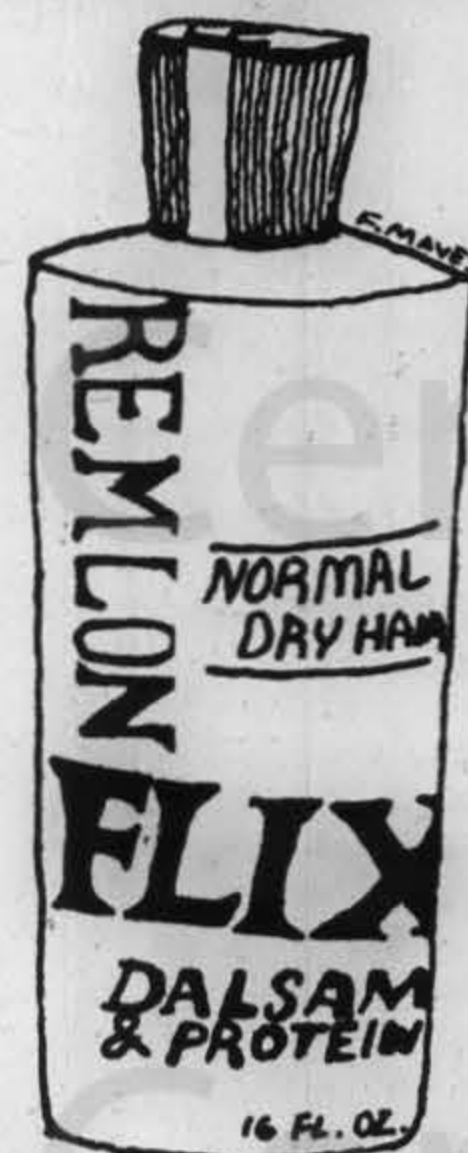
That's why we have to use some type of pomade, hair dress, or conditioner regularly to counteract the dryness and to lubricate the dry ends to prevent breakage. Washing our hair more often than once a week, or washing it with shampoo "for oily hair" will only strip it of the precious oils it needs so much!

One should also be aware of the limitations of shampoo. Because shampoos contain synthetic detergents, it is impossible for them to contain conditioners strong enough to mask the damage from straightening and bleaching, or to live up to the claims of "repairing split ends" or "removing tangles." The more conditioners a shampoo contains the less effective it will be as a cleaning agent, and the more synthetic detergents it contains the more likely it is to irritate

the scalp and remove the natural oils. Just because a shampoo contains protein, does not mean it - or any other kind of hair care product - can make the hair "alive" because hair is dead tissue.


After straightening, perming, relaxing, coloring, teasing, bleaching, blow drying and everyday brushing and combing, our hair needs all the help it can get.

Being wise and selective about the hair products we choose will help us reach a happy medium between healthy hair and the look we want to achieve. It takes time and effort, but, in the words of a popular shampoo commercial, "You're worth it!"

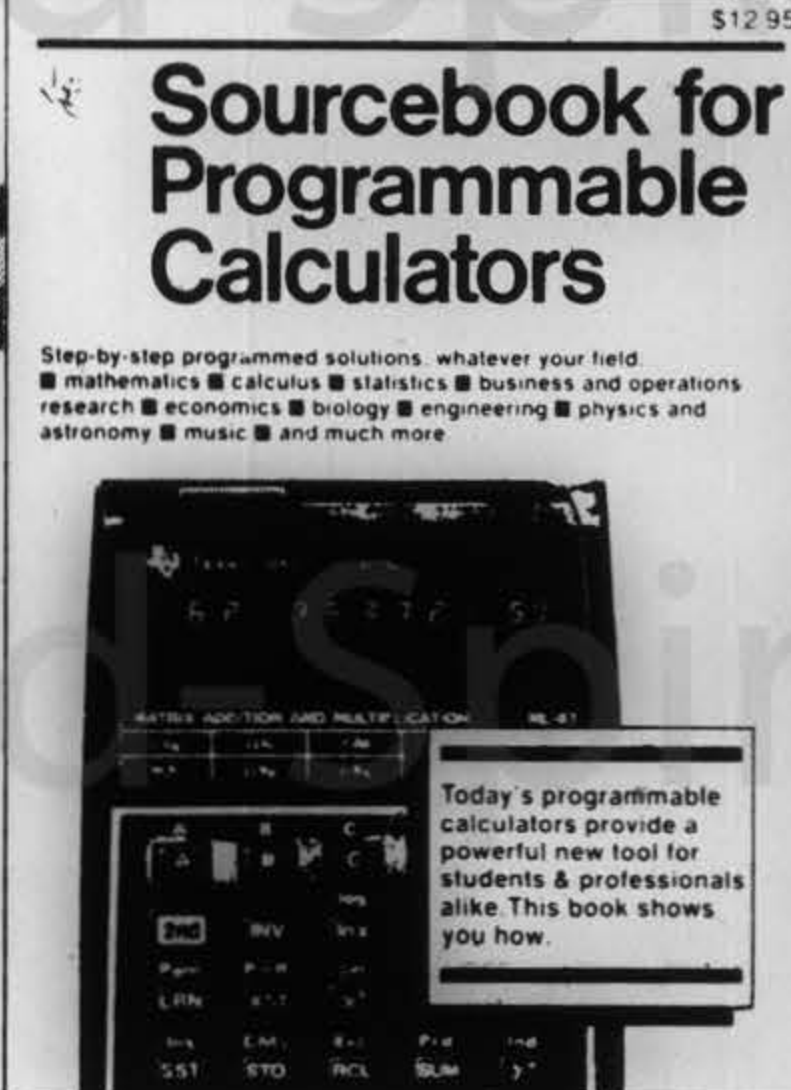


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Sides of Life

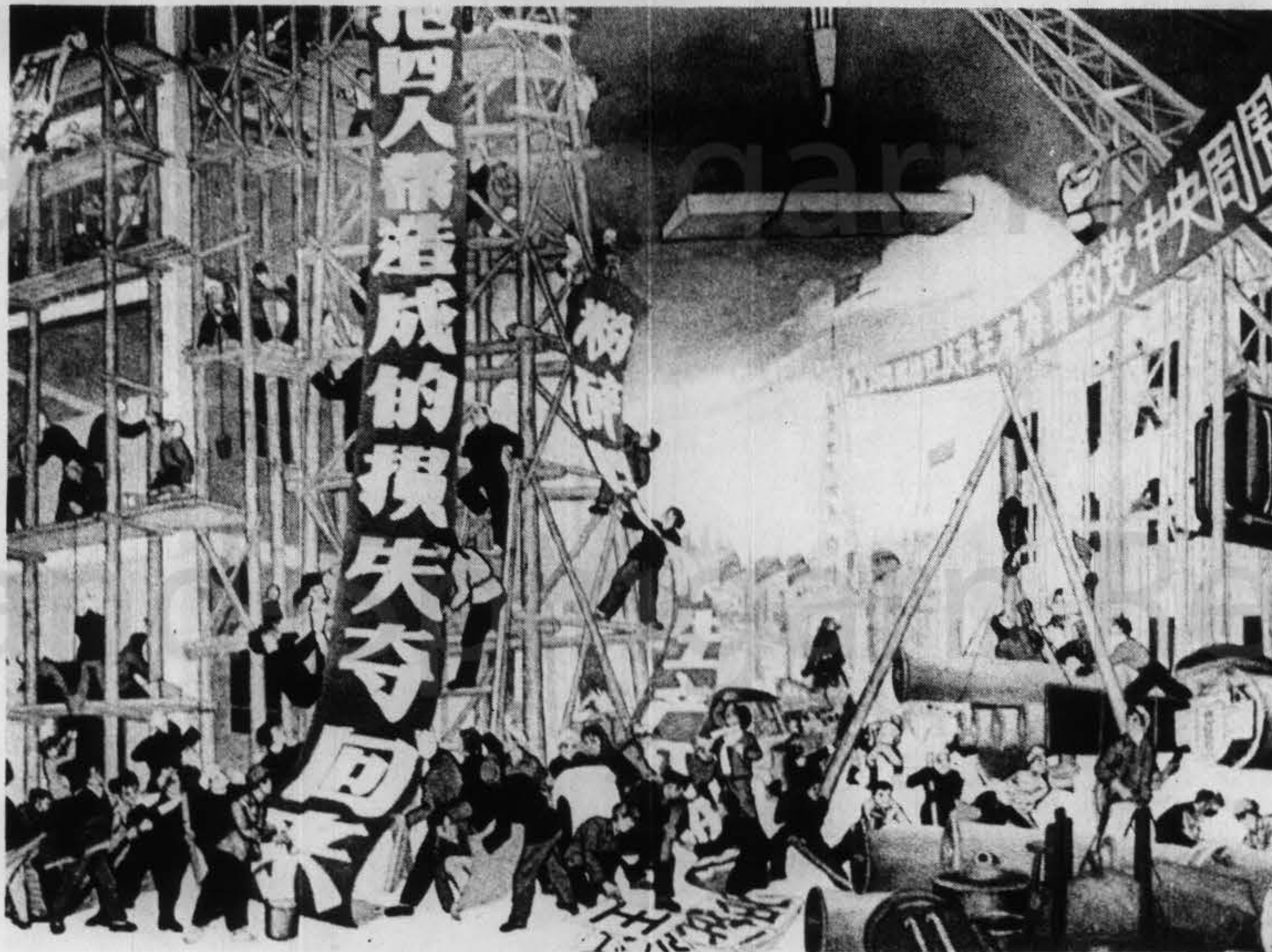
'Peasant Paintings' of Red China Come To Howard Gallery of Art

By Rob Sanders
Hilltop Staffwriter

The Chinese have a saying: "loose the morning and you loose the afternoon; loose the afternoon and you loose life." This is the theme of the Peasant Paintings from Huhsein County of the People's Republic of China. The watercolor artwork is now on exhibit in the Howard University Gallery of Art through October 29.

The watercolors depict smiling, almost child-like characters engaged in various work activities such as the digging of a well, hauling in fish or plowing a snowed in field. The peasants seem to enjoy the menial labor that most of us would frown upon. The China People's Association for Friendship which cosponsored the exhibit along with Howard's Gallery explained, "Peasant Paintings from Huhsein began when a group of peasants decided to start an art project on the building site of a new reservoir. The paintings were meant to encourage fellow workers in their efforts to harness the river."

The majority of the peasants, who belong to commune work groups, try to find some time for painting in order to keep in touch with the late Chairman Mao's philosophy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom" and a hundred schools of thought contend." The Chinese People's Association wrote that the peasants tried to depict a society in which the world of culture and the world of work are integrated. The mode of these paintings is 'revolutionary realism' combined with 'revolutionary romanticism.' For example, "the village is shown not only



The Chinese art exhibit depicts outlook on daily chores.

as it is, but also as the people hope it will be in the future."

The nature of the paintings is not as complex as traditional Chinese art. This is probably due to the fact that

the emphasis in these new paintings is based upon the late Chairman Mao's work ethic, and not the folklorical tradition of the ancient Chinese art form. The traditional art form focused closely upon ancient Chinese myths and legends; hence it showed a somewhat greater imagination.

Nevertheless this art exhibit is thoroughly worth going to see, if for nothing better than being exposed to an aspect the People's Republic of China's modern culture.

The exhibit had been originally scheduled to go to West Germany after a final showing in Huston, but Mrs. Bullock, Art Dept. Chairman convinced the China's People's Friendship Association to detour the exhibit to Howard.

... You Might Like To Know

By Dianne E. Marshall
Hilltop Staffwriter

Are you tired of being on campus all the time? Do you have a lot of free time on weekends or between classes that you use only to lounge around the dorm or to watch television? If the answer to these questions is yes, then you might like to know of some interesting alternatives open to you.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art, located on 17th and New York Avenue, N.W. is an interesting place to spend the afternoon. It is open Tuesdays through Sundays from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and admission is free on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. For more information call 638-3211.

The house of Frederick Douglass located on 1411 W St. S.E. is the home of the 19th century writer, orator, and civil rights leader. It is open on Mondays through Fridays from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Saturdays and Sundays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. All tours are free. Call for one at 899-1736.

Last but not least, to help students in their studies is the Library of Congress, located on First and Independence Avenue, S.E. One of the great libraries of the world, it contains 73 million books, periodicals, photographs, newspapers, and microfilms. It is open Mondays through Fridays from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., and Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. If curious, call 426-5000.

Getting around Washington, D.C. without the use of a car can be as simple as you make it. The metrobus reach nearly every point in the District for 40 cents during 6:00 to 9:30, and 3:00 to 6:30 weekdays. Metrobuses also extend into Maryland and Virginia. A map of the bus system is located in the front of the District of Columbia's Yellow Pages. Information on the bus routes are located free of charge near the stop-cord on that bus Express buses, during rush hours (6:00 to 9:30, and 3:00 to 6:30), have limited departing points. For further information concerning the metrobus, call 637-2437.

The city streets of Washington, D.C. for those of us who like to walk, follow a very easy system. Streets running north and south are numbered; those running east and west are lettered. There are no J, X, Y, or Z streets. North and south, east and west, are crisscrossed by diagonal avenues named for American states. Small parks fill the circles and triangles formed at avenue intersections. All locations are further pinpointed by quadrant initials.

When Washington outgrew the first alphabet, a second one consisting of two-syllable names was devised. A third, of three-syllable names runs into an alphabetical list of trees, which carries across the District line. Oh, well, one can always catch a cab. See you next week.

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- *FREEDOMWAYS (quarterly)
- *BLACK BOOKS BULLETIN (quarterly)
- *RADIO FREE JAZZ (monthly)

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- *MERIP REPORTS (monthly)
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ALBUM REVIEW

BETWEEN THE GROOVES



By B.T.
Hilltop Staffwriter

Though you may feel that you have little control over many things in your life, you may be surprised to know that you do have a say in what you hear over the radio. Play-lists are compiled according to audience response, whether phoned in or based on record sales at local stores. Calling in on some stations can have a direct affect on how often you hear that artist. So if it moves you, let someone know. Now to the music.

SECRETS Gil Scott-Heron and Arista Scott-Heron is the peoples' poet, a folksinger by definition, always taking the side of the underdog. He may well be the Last Poet, the last concerned artist to use the medium to educate.

His latest effort, "Secrets", carries on this concept but falls short. I still say GSH should not sing. But we need not take his voice to issue here in judging the worth of "Secrets". He and Brian Jackson break no new ground, playing the same old urban blues along with vignettes of the lives of the oppressed.

Despite the title, the topics covered haven't been secrets to the public, rather they've been the headline stories of late. From the plastic in show business and the advertising ploys of Madison Ave. generating conspicuous consumption in the masses to the coal miners' rights and P.C.P., all are well-worn issues.

Yet the main problem here is that there is no 'music in the message.' The catchy tunes that graced Scott-Heron's former albums are noticeably lacking here.

This album was recorded on T.O.N.T.O., a synthesizer-cum-computer. To date only Billy Preston has been impressive with his exploration of its possibilities. Jackson and Greg Memorex Phillinganes

programs a thick, plodding sound creating an almost dirge-like effect.

Only in "Show Biz" and "A Prayer for Everybody/To Be Free" does Gil shine. "Prayer" is an FM classic. Leon Williams' sweet, sweet sax sings in "To Be Free" evoking the peace he's praying for.

From what I understand Gil puts on one of the most fulfilling shows on the circuit and despite "Secrets" shortcomings he still bears checking out 'live.'

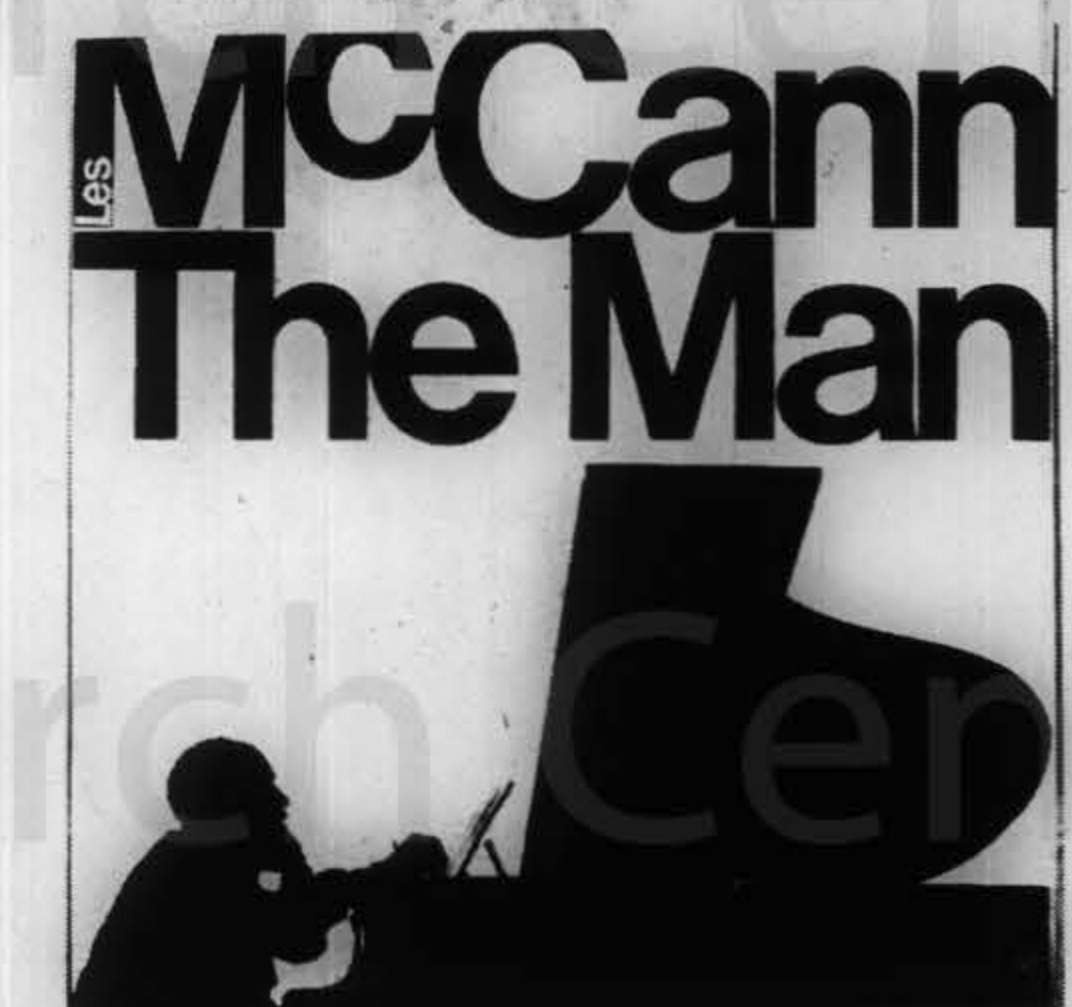
BROTHER TO BROTHER Gino

Vanelli A&M Here's one you may not hear due to D.C.'s separatist programming policies. In many markets Gino Vanelli is too white for black radio while his sound is too R&B-flavored for white stations. However, the single "I Just Wanna Stop" was aired on WBLS in N.Y. and is doing well on the more progressive black and white stations around the country.

"Brother to Brother" gives a very full, synthesizer-oriented sound (played by brother Joe Vanelli) augmented by the stuttering, metallic bass of Leon Gaer. The Waters Sisters, Julia and Maxine, everyone's favorite back-up vocalists, are featured as are Manuel Badrena of Weather Report and Ernie Watts. Instrumental high points are provided by Carlos Rios whose sparkling guitar permeates the album. All this talent comes together to make a progressive and funky sound.

Gino is a Canadian whose career has been hampered by the unique problem of having too much sex-appeal. Programmers have demurred on his musical talents because of his pretty-boy image. But this is a solid work all around and should remove any doubts, establishing Gino Vanelli as a star. Top picks: The River Must Flow, Brother to Brother.

LES MCCANN THE MAN/LES McCann-A&M Les McCann has an impressive track record in the business.



He is credited with the discovery of Roberta Flack as well as producing groundbreaking L.P.'s in crossing jazz over to a wider listening audience. With "The Man" he exhibits his usual good taste in song selection as well as production.

Paul Riser is arranging and the result is a smooth background over which Les' mellifluous voice flows. Guest artist Steve Khan's guitar is an excellent addition to this work as a solo voice. His sound is a perfect counterbalance for McCann's thoughtful piano work.

The album opens with a cover, a version by artist other than author, of Billy Joel's "Just the Way You Are" one of the best renditions done to date—jump-in from start to finish. The highlights though are McCann's original instrumentals. Soft and sensual they are graced with the sure touch of a master. This is music to study by, entertain by, or just relax by. A welcome addition to any record collection.

Stardust Bits

Howard's Al Brevard is close to signing with Capitol Records, an album deal so we hear. Check out D.C.'s Osiris, an up-n'-coming sound on the move...Stevland Morris performed last weekend for the Congressional Black Caucus affair. What about us, Steve?...Marva Hicks was at Thursdays' (formerly Mr. Henry's, S.E.)-are they too cheap to advertise in the Hilltop?...Did you know that Janice Johnson of A Taste of Honey is a Sister Johnson of the Brothers Johnson? God bless the child...A little radio terminology for the unenlightened: AOR - album (adult) oriented radio, usually rock and pop-rock format. MOR - middle of the road, from Perry Como to the Carpenters.

NEXT TIME: The BMA and Barry White - "The Walrus of Love"



Sports Sports Sports



ORR Intends to Break Record

By Gregory James
Hilltop Staffwriter

Leonard Orr is the first member of his family to ever go to college and he wants to be sure that he is remembered at Howard, which is why his goal is to run over 1000 yards to "set a new James Breakfield record."

Orr, the muscular running back for the Howard Bison, refuses to look back at the team's past mistakes. "I just want to look ahead to a 7-3 season for the team."

Orr, although he had short yardage, scored in the Bison massacre of Delaware State college last Saturday. He said he "was not happy" about the tactics used by the Hornets. Late hits and "poking through the facemasks" left Orr with a bruised chin which he said "made me really mad."

Orr, whose emotions were still high from the 37-6 victory by the Bison, was reluctant to dwell on the subject of the bench clearing brawl at the end of Saturday's game.

Preferring to concentrate on more positive themes, Orr said "I'm real tight with my offensive line. They're young and everybody is getting stronger." These are the factors that Orr feels are bringing about the team's turnaround.

"I've been 5-5 for two years," Orr said, slightly disapproving, but on an up note he said "this year we have to get off."

Orr is from Courtland, Alabama and has expertise in both basketball and football. He points out that he was offered scholarships for each.

With physical education as his major he said that he likes everything about Howard. As far as the team goes, "We all get along real good," Orr said.

While in Courtland Township high school Orr was voted the "most athletic award." He played fullback on his high school team.

"A friend of mine told a coach at Howard about me. The coach came and scouted me and then he offered

me a scholarship."

He said that his running style is his own and not patterned after any other players. His style depends on the tempo of the game. "In a hard game I look for holes and run hard inside. In a slower game I pick my blocks and run outside."

Orr doesn't keep track of his running statistics but he said, "I just want to hear the man on the radio say Leonard Orr has broken the Howard 'Breakfield' record."

Orr's future goals are for the pros. "The scouts tell me just to stay healthy."

His most memorable experience at Howard, so far, has been his first touchdown as a freshman against (North Carolina) A&T. "Why a football memory? To that Orr responds "once a football player always a football player."

Soccer Team Increases Win Record

By Vicki Ballou
Hilltop Staffwriter

The Howard Soccer team travels to West Virginia tomorrow to play Alderson Broaddus College.

The Booters scored an impressive 2-0 victory Wednesday over visiting Davis & Elkins College. The win gives the Booters a three game winning streak increasing their season total to 5-2-1.

Davis & Elkins is 4-2-1. The Bison started slow with neither team dominating in the first half. But Howard came alive in the second half with two scores by forwards Abayomi Bamiro and Omo Esmuede.

Bamiro scored the first goal early in the second half on a pass from centerback Keith Tucker. The Davis & Elkins goalkeeper moved out of the net area to block the shot allowing Bamiro to loft the ball over the goalie's head and into the net making the score 1-0.

Less than two minutes later, the Bison struck paydirt again. Tucker was again credited with the assist. Taking a pass from Bamiro near the goal line, Tucker shot the ball which ricocheted off Esmuede's foot into the net for the second goal.

It was catch-up ball after that for Davis & Elkins whose frantic scoring efforts failed. Davis & Elkins lost their composure as Howard assumed control of the game.

"Howard became much more aggressive and began to pressurize as a team in the second half," said Tucker.

Kenneth Davy, Tucker and Bamiro all gave strong performance in Wednesday's game. But it was Ian Gage who offered perhaps the best showing against the rugged Davis & Elkins squad. In the first half, Gage played centerforward but switched to defense in the second half.

"Gage played a real hustle game. He ran the middle of the field and wherever the ball was, he was there," said Tucker.

Howard goalkeeper Edmund Olumekor also had an outstanding day managing 12 saves to shutout Davis & Elkins. Olumekor has registered four shutouts in eight contests this season.

Howard soccer coach Lincoln Phillips was pleased with the team's performance. He is still optimistic about the season.

"The players worked well as a team and I feel that they can carry that momentum into their next contest," said Phillips.

Sports Brief

Tennis Team Hosts Catholic Today

By Lynn McClarrin
Hilltop Staffwriters

Aside from a few rain delays, Howard's men's tennis team has two wins and one loss.

Their loss was to George Washington, a few weeks ago, 5-4. In another match against Towson State the score was 8-1. Most recently the Bison defeated George Mason University in Virginia, Tuesday, 6-3.

Today the Bison Netters host Catholic University, at Bancker Recreation. On Monday, the team will compete against George Washington, Georgetown on Wednesday and American University on next Friday.

The Capital Collegiate Conference tournament will be October 20 at George Mason University in Virginia.

The tourney consists of dual matches with six singles and three doubles. This will be comprised of a number one singles, number two singles and two doubles teams.

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Symonette and Albury Set Tone for Bisonettes

Marla Frazier
Hilltop Staffwriter

The women's volleyball team with a 2-2 record, is fortunate to have team members Patti Symonette and Margaret Albury.

Symonette and Albury are both from Nassau, Bahamas where they met on a softball field about 10 years ago. In high school, they often competed against each other. Besides volleyball, they've played basketball and softball and ran track. Symonette was also a swimmer in high school.

This past summer, Symonette played softball in Washington and played volleyball in Nassau. Symonette has led the volleyball team since her freshman year. She was chosen as a member of the all-metropolitan team both in 1975 and 1976.

Symonette is pleased with the season outcome thus far.

"The season is looking better, we've a lot of work to do and must keep working hard, I just wish that this was not my last year," said Symonette. Symonette attributes her success to others. "I am grateful to my high school coach and to everyone ever involved in my athletic career," she said.

She is pleased with the Bisonettes new coach, Cynthia DeBham. "She is genuine and seems to really be interested in the team, she's a cool lady," said Symonette.

Everyone has an opinion about Howard's athletic program and these two women are no different.

"Howard has a good program but there is room for improvement, more competitive attitude is needed among the athletes," said Symonette.

The past summer was also productive for Albury. She went to Columbia, South America with the Bahamian Ladies National Volleyball Team where she competed in the Central America and Caribbean games. Albury

has played for Howard's volleyball team for two years.

She also is somewhat pleased with the team so far. "Interest and attitude of the team have improved and things are beginning to look much better," said Albury.

Albury, like Symonette is also a very dedicated player. Volleyball is both women's favorite sport. For her success, Albury is grateful to herself and her older brother.

"My older brother and my first national coach Dr. Norman Gay have been helpful with my career," said Albury.

It has often been said that you never see one of these young ladies without the other. This could be true, because they are very good friends. They continually evaluate each others skills.

"Patti has developed into a very good setter, I remember when she was afraid to set the ball," said Albury.

"Muggy is a very good all around player. Her blocking and spiking are her strongest points when on the court, especially her blocking. When you try to spike on her you think that the ball is dead but you look up and it's right back up again. Muggy is a very hard worker," said Symonette of her counterpart.

"We have some dedicated players but all of us are not putting out 100 percent, and if we would, we would win," said Albury. Symonette agrees with Albury to a certain extent.

"There could be more dedication from everybody, because right now the weight of the team is not distributed on the total number of players on the team. It seems to fall more heavily on certain players," said Symonette.

The women are speculative about the Olympic games being in their futures. "I can't honestly say so," said Symonette.

"I would like to go to the Olympics to play but the chance of getting there is quite slim," said Albury.

Bison Win Home Opener

The Howard Bison travel to Virginia State tomorrow in an effort to put together some type of winning streak.

The Bison gridders opened their home schedule last week with a 37-6 victory over Delaware State. In their most impressive outing of the season, the Bison were led by freshman Greg Banes on offense and Larry Hamilton on defense.

Banes carried the ball 17 times for a total of 84 yards. Prior to the game against the Hornets Banes was used very sparingly.

In the first annual Elks Day Classic, both players received awards for their outstanding play on the field.

Although Banes led all ground gainers, the Freshman modestly concedes that he could have done better.

"The way the linemen were blocking out there, I should have had at least 100," said Banes. "The line has made a great deal of improvements."

Banes at 5'10" was Doug Porter's smallest recruit for the 78 season.

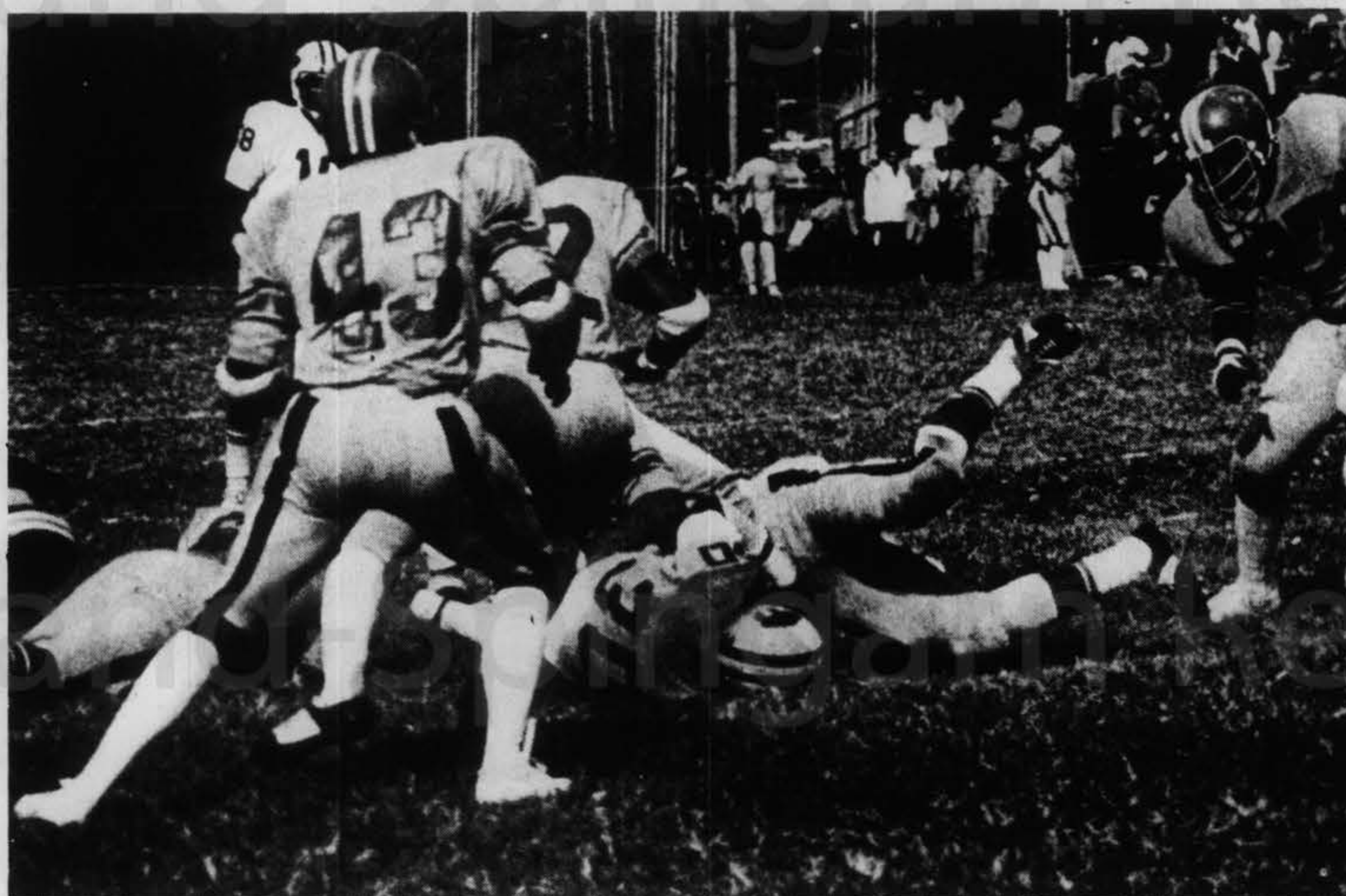


Photo by Eppie Hankins

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GENERAL ADMISSION: \$10.

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Campus Speakout

1. For the first time in recent Howard University history, Miss Howard will be elected by a vote of the student body. In recent years, some observers had questioned the validity of selection by judges, since the queen should be someone students feel represent what they perceive a queen to be.

WHAT DO YOU LOOK FOR IN THE PERSON WHO WILL BECOME MISS HOWARD?

2. Last week the State Department agreed, after some pressure from administration officials and congressman, to grant a visa to Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to visit the United States. This action is clearly in violation of the U.S. and international law, and has been called "a slap in the face of Black Americans" by Congressional Black Caucus Chairman Parren Mitchell.

WHAT DO YOU THINK WILL BE THE EFFECTS OF SMITH'S VISIT TO THE U.S.?

Steven B. Williams
Junior
Washington, D.C.
Broadcast Mgmt/Public Relations

1. H.U.'s queen this year should I think represent the majority of the student body. A down-to-earth Black person striving to reach her ultimate goals and also bringing pride & strength into the Black community. Physical beauty is something that all of the women at Howard possess. Good character, good sense, and drive should be qualities with as much emphasis placed on them.

2. First of all, with what IAN SMITH stands for, white supremacy I don't feel he should have been granted the visa. It is a slap in our faces we see now our values as perceived by our government. It will definitely raise the hostility level of Black Americans.



Geoffrey B. Thornton
Junior
Washington, D.C.
Management & Finance

1. I feel the student selected to represent Howard Univ. should be an intelligent woman that is into the Howard life, she should have knowledge in current affairs and into achievement she should possess beauty as well as high moral standards and be an image for other students to follow male as well as female.

2. Ian Smith's visit to the U.S. will definitely cause unrest with all black communities as well as most white ones. His presence in the U.S. shows America's arbitrating powers as well as their diplomatic ability. But it also shows its inability to do the public bidding which was to bar him from the states. This is clearly a slap in the face to those people enjoying freedom & democracy.



Prof. Marguerite Ross Barnett
Chairperson, Political Science
Dept.
Buffalo, New York

1. Intelligence; political and social awareness, and commitment to herself and to her community.

2. Smith's visit may well trigger a negative political response unanticipated by the Carter administration. Rep. Parren Mitchell is correct in characterizing Smith's visit as a direct challenge to those who oppose the anti-democratic and anti-humanitarian policies with which Smith has been identified. If there is not a sufficiently massive and effective protest against Smith's visit, it may have the unfortunate effect of legitimizing his stance on Rhodesia's political future.



Arthea Robinson
Junior
Washington, D.C.
Psychology

1. I feel Miss Howard should be actively involved in University organizations. She should have at least a 2.9 cumulative average. She should possess talent, poise, charm, and an agreeable personality. Above all she should be able to relate to this diverse conglomeration of international backgrounds that comprise Howard Univ.

2. In my view, from the amount of pressure concerned citizens and active groups, are placing on the Carter Administration, Mr. Smith's advocacy will prove totally or very nearly ineffective.

Speakout Photography by Eppie Hankins



Stanford M. Varnado
Senior
Lake Charles, Louisiana
Radiation Therapy Technology

1. I look for a very open minded respectable young lady that will represent Howard Univ. with her beauty and talent to the fullest. I look for a lady that will be a leader and a symbol of Howard's great leadership among black institutions. I look for a Queen of all colleges. I look for a queen of all queens. I look for "Miss Howard".

2. I think the Prime Minister's visit is damn well a slap in the face of Blacks in America. I think that the racist white society will make the Prime Minister a hero. That will in a sense proclaim Blacks everywhere as inferior human beings that can't manage themselves.



Weldon Williams
Junior
Pittsburgh, Pa
Political Science

1. I feel that selection of Howard's queen by the students is a good method to assure that the consensus will approve of her qualities. I look for beauty, talent and grace in the lady who would become Miss Howard.

2. Ian Smith's visit to the U.S. will certainly produce deleterious effects on human rights and U.S. Foreign policy in general. Carter's stand on the human rights issue is in direct contradiction with Smith's racist policy in the running of his country. Protest may not be able to block Smith's visit, but it will raise people's consciousness as to exactly what is happening in South Africa.

Hilltop Happenings

Ms. Howard

The following are candidates and machine locations for voting for "Ms. Howard" TODAY!!

- Monica Brown - Human Ecology
- Mynetta Burney - School of Business
- Andrea Carroll - Nursing
- Rosella Clemmons - Fine Arts
- Natalie George - Allied Health
- Joyce Lemmon - Engineering
- Carmen Morris - Communications
- Tina Tillis - Liberal Arts
- Carolyn Tharpe - Education

- 1) Frederick Douglass Hall (lobby)
- 2) Locke Hall (lobby)
- 3) School of Business (lobby)
- 4) School of Engineering (lobby)
- 5) School of Nursing (lobby)

Army ROTC

Looking for an exciting weekend? If so, join Army ROTC on their all expense paid Field Leadership Exercise, on November 17, 18, 19, 1978, at Fort Belvoir, Va. Everyone is welcome and invited.

Graduate Reception

The Graduate Student Association of the Department of History will have a reception for both new and old graduate students on Monday, October 16, 1978 from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. in Douglas Hall, Room B21. Dr. Arnold Taylor, Director of the Graduate Program, will address the students. Members of the faculty and staff are invited.

Volunteers Needed

NOTICE: Pre-med, Bio, or Nursing Students interested in cancer are needed to volunteer for Cancer Information Service. Answer public's question about cancer. Training program provided by medical professionals from Howard-Georgetown Comprehensive Cancer Center. Volunteer minimum 4 hours per week. Free parking. Call 797-8355 to volunteer ask for Nancy McCormick-Jackett.

The Omowe Journal

Omowe is a Yoruba word meaning academian. The OMOWE JOURNAL is the academic publication of Howard University undergraduate students. The journal offers students a means of expressing their academic and creative works through a quality publication that will be distributed nationwide. All interested students should come by the Undergraduate Students Association office (Room 283, Office of Student Life, Cook Hall) Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 16 and 17.

Christian Fellowship

Igbimo Otito will have a General Fellowship on Sunday, Oct. 15 at 4:00 in the basement of Rankin Chapel. Come and find out about the Lord! Share your faith! We have Bible study on Saturdays from 6:00-8:00 p.m. in the basement. We also have Prayer Breakfasts in the Mahogany Room of the Dining Hall from 7:30-9:00.

Southern Africa

To the faculty and students: We would like to invite you to a conference we're sponsoring at Duke on November 11 and 12, 1978. Called "Universities and Southern Africa," the conference's main goal will be to establish a network of campus groups in the Southeast concerned with Southern African issues. At the conference, we plan to include informational workshops dealing with the ways students and teachers can change government and corporate policy towards Southern Africa. If you would be interested in attending the conference, please contact: Southern Africa Coalition/Duke, 917 Lancaster Street, Durham, N.C. 27701.

Club Connecticut

Attention all Club Connecticut Members. There will be an urgent meeting on Sunday, October 15, 1978, at 5:30 in Carver Hall. Elections will be held and other important matters will be discussed. Your attendance is mandatory, so please be there. Those interested in joining are welcome.

Southern Style Chicken Fry

The William J. Seymour Pentecostal Fellowship invite all to their chicken fry at Seymour House, 100 Bryant St. on Saturday, Oct. 14, 1978. Deliveries: Information - 797-1708.

Raffle

The Ladies of Delta Sigma Theta are sponsoring a Raffle: 1st Prize \$50.00, 2nd Prize \$25.00, 3rd Prize \$15.00. The winning tickets will be drawn Friday October 20, 1978 at the DST Homecoming Cabaret.

Writers!

WRITERS-PLEASE SUBMIT FOR PUBLICATION: Janus, the English Department Literary Magazine, needs material for the fall issue. Poems, short stories, essays, are sought. Please bring these submissions to Locke 248 and put them in the Janus box. These cannot be returned; keep a copy.

Homecoming

If you want to be there when Homecoming comes, make plans to come to the Igbimo Otito Homecoming Coffeehouse on Saturday, October 21 at 8:00. Transportation can be arranged to the Undercroft, which is right off Georgia Avenue at 701 Oglethorpe Street, N.W. We promise a warmly memorable evening which will be a perfect ending to a lively day. For info call 636-7906 or 07 or 336-8558.

Peace Corps

With a commitment to serve as a Peace Corps Volunteer for 2 years you are able to utilize your combined education and employment experiences, travel and expand your horizons, as well as learn about other peoples, cultures and more about yourself.

Peace Corps provides a living allowance, medical and dental coverage, and a readjustment allowance (a kitty to help you when you return). For applications and more information, contact Lisbeth Thompson, Peace Corps Recruitment Coordinator, Program in International Studies, G-103, School of Human Ecology - Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 9 a.m. - 2 p.m., or call: 636-7126.

Kappa Alpha Psi & Alpha Phi Alpha

For the very first time on the Howard University campus these two great fraternities come together as one in a "Good old Homecoming Spirit" combined with fraternalization. The event will be "A Homecoming Affair with Two Great Fraternities." This memorable occasion will be held at the International Inn the night of the Homecoming game, October 21.

International Students

All International Students are invited to attend "Open House" at The Foreign Student Service Council, 1632 Belmont St. N.W. Washington, D.C. on Thursday November 2nd from 5:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. There is no admission and refreshments will be served. All interested students are asked to come in and sign up at The Office of International Students, Rm. 211, Administration Building, as soon as possible.

Graduate Fellowships

The National Wildlife Federation has set a deadline of December 31, 1978, for applications from graduate students for its 1979-80 Environmental Conservation Fellowships. For information, including a list of priority topics, and application forms write the Executive Vice President, National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Jazz Concert

featuring The Howard University Jazz Studies Faculty: Kirk Stuart, Piano; Arthur Dawkins, Tenor Sax; Fred Irby, Trumpet; Richard Lee, Trumpet; Steve Novasel, Bass; Bobby Taylor, Drums. Tuesday, October 17, 1978 at 12:00 Noon in the Ira Aldridge Theater. Admission free.

A Party!

With great pleasure Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. presents to you "An Evening of White Wine and Roses" Friday, October 20, 1978 at the Hiram House 2225 Georgia Avenue NW Rahama Ballroom. Disco*Free Buffet*Cash Bar An affair of Crimson and Cream

Ecology Seminar

Dr. Charles W. Felix, Director of The Environment and Health Committee, Single Service Institute and Editor of Environment New Digest, Washington, D.C., will present a seminar on "The Environmental Impact of Single-Use Products" on Tuesday, October 24, in the Living Room of the School of Human Ecology. All are invited. Admission is free.

New Yorkers

There will be a meeting of New York City Ltd. on Tuesday October 17th, in the Cook Hall Lounge at 7 p.m. Your attendance is imperative. Please be prompt and ready.

Shopping Trip

There will be a shopping trip, Saturday, October 14, 1978 to Reading, Pennsylvania. All interested persons should contact Ms. Johnson at 636-6900 for more information.

International Day

The following are homecoming activities scheduled by the International Day Committee: 12 pm-5 pm Art exhibits and international foods. 1-3 Howard University faculty lectures. 3-5 International movies. 7:30-12 midnight Concert with: Oneness of Juju, Trinidad Steel Band, Solidarity Dancers, Cari Folk Singers, and the Olufu Dancers.

Let's Groove

All men interested in the Nation of Groove Phi Groove. Please attend the Interest Group meeting for prospective members. Place: Douglas Hall, room B-21. Date: October 17, 1978 (Tues.). Time: 6:30 pm-9:00 pm. See you there!!!

Artists

Janus, the English Department Literary Magazine, needs cover designs for this year's issues. In addition, as many line drawings as possible will be included in the body of the magazine. Please bring cover designs and line drawings to Locke 248 and put them in the Janus box. Because Janus is printed by photo-offset, only two tones can be reproduced; xeroxes of entries, therefore, are preferable since originals cannot be returned.

Festival

The Friends of the Daily World are sponsoring a festival at All Souls Church (16th & Harvard, NW) on Sat., Oct. 14, 1978. From 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. there will be free films for children; games & books for children and adults at bargain prices; displays from African, Latin American and European countries; live entertainment and low cost food. From 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. there will be films featuring Charlie Chaplin and Sacco & Vanzetti. Admissions free. For further information contact: Marjorie Shuman (265-7544).

Chakula Cooperative

Is planning their dinner for the fall semester - open to everyone. As always, there will be plenty of good food, music, and good vibes. Live Music & "Inn- attainment" will abound at this pot-luck supper. Call 797-1520 for more info.

Advertising

Wanted Advertising Production Assistant. Seeking someone with print production, and/or graphic experience. Must have creative ability. Interviews today from 4:00-5:00.

Attention

All men interested in becoming a part of Alpha Phi Omega National Service Fraternity Inc. there will be a meeting for all prospective members Tuesday, Oct. 17, 9:00 p.m. in Drew Hall. For further information please contact Rick Lewis 636-0829 Rm. 534. Drew or Anthony Marshall 350-2238. All Freshmen are welcome.

Christian Fellowship

The next campus meeting of the Faculty-Staff Christian Fellowship will be held on Wednesday, 18 Oct. 1978 at 1:00 p.m. in the Thurman Lounge of Rankin Chapel.

Virginians

If you are interested in a unified Virginia Club, come check us out. When: Monday, Oct. 16, 1978. Where: Cook Hall. For more information call: Sheila 636-1832.

TYPING SERVICES

Suitland Typist - \$2.00 per page. Call 735-3910 Mrs. Judd.

TYPING SERVICE

Type • Copy • Mag Card • Pick up Delivery... Mrs. Jones 347-4700

ATTENTION PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS

If considering graduate school in '79 come to the Poli-Sci Lounge on October 13, between 10 and 3. The Committee for Black Graduate Student Affairs in Psychology from Adelphi U. in N.Y. will provide info, applications and more about this Clinical Ph.D. program. See Dr. Roberts for details.

Part-time typist. Apply in person (10 am - 2 pm). 7826 Eastern Ave. N.W. Suite 18, Washington, D.C. Senior journalism student, good salary, apply.

Student earn \$15 per hour commission part time. National company, one of the largest in the world. Listed on New York Stock Exchange. Interested in student who needs to earn extra income. Must have sales ability to open new customers in the area of Howard University or other area. No evening or weekend work. Must have car and good references. We will train you. See our ad in today's issue of The Hilltop. For information call Fred Sapperstein 683-5272.

EXTENSIONS

About The Writers

MICHAEL D. WELCHER: Born under the sign of Cancer/Leo, Mr. Welcher comes from Trenton, New Jersey. He is a senior majoring in Psychology and Business Management. He is the present "Mr. Howard University", a member of Alpha Phi Alpha, member of the Pan-Am Council, editor of Omowe Journal, a registrar's aid, founding father of Feela Betta Thi and a campus pal. Mr. Welcher is also a volunteer for the Howard Hot-line.

He hopes to become a lawyer and start a publishing company.

GODFREY PATTERSON: Born under the sign of Virgo, Rev. Patterson comes from Memphis, Tennessee. He is a graduate student in the School of Religion with emphasis on Theology. Rev. Patterson is presently affiliated with the Howard University Student Aid To Political Prisoners (HUSAPP), an organization which he spearheaded. He is also active in community affairs.

He hopes to become a proclaimer of truth and minister to Black souls.

MARGUERITE HANNAH: Born under the sign of Libra, Ms. Hannah comes from Galveston, Texas. She is a senior majoring in Public Relations. Mr. Hannah is an active member of the Newman Center in Washington, D.C.

She plans to open her own public relations firm.

CARMELITA HILL: Born under the sign of Cancer, Ms. Hill comes from Queens, New York. She is a junior majoring in Broadcast Management and is presently Program Director for WHBC-am radio, a representative for the Radio department, and a member of the N.A.A.C.P., Howard Chapter.

She hopes to own and operate a broadcast facility.

DEWEY GRAHAM: Born under the sign of Capricorn, Mr. Graham comes from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is a freshman majoring in Broadcast Journalism. Mr. Graham is presently a HILLTOP staff writer as well as a regular writer for EXTENSIONS Magazine.

He hopes to become a satirist.

Homecoming



Through The Years

Are We Really Coming Home?

Homecoming 1978—another year, another celebration, and another big Black family reunion. This year, we will again spend a lot of money on deciding which sister we will select as our queen and which sisters we will reject. And, this year, as in previous years, alumni from far and near will once again meet at the old walk to exchange a hug or handshake; share a fleeting moment of conversation, and indulge in "good ole school-days" reminiscing. As the tradition goes, most of us will be dressed in that "especially for homecoming" outfit and will make every possible effort to attend the queen's Coronation, the many Greek shows, fashion shows, parties and annual parade. Oh! Let me not forget the main attraction—our football game, which will again be played on alien soil at RFK Stadium. And, on this same alien soil, most of us, like proud "patriots" will stand and sing "The Star Spangled Banner".

As we prepare for the annual pageants, parades, parties, shows and football game, let us take the time to redefine the true meaning of "homecoming". Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary defines "homecoming" as, "the return of a group of people especially on a special occasion to a place formerly frequented or regarded as home." This definition, although considered acceptable by most Americans, should not be incorporated into our vocabulary in quite the same way. Webster simply does not define homecoming thoroughly, at least as far as we are concerned. Our Homecoming should be cultural, spiritual and emotional. It should be a gathering of Black people to discuss problems and propose solutions to those problems; to discuss ways to make Black schools Blacker and to, at least, reflect some interest in contributing to the building of a united Black nation.

The concept of homecoming—returning home to reunite—is good, but Black students in particular, and Black people, in general, must unite in deciding a definite goal, a more relevant definition of homecoming. Instead of playing on an alien field, our homecoming game, and others as well, should be played at Howard—in our own home. Instead of singing an alien song on alien grounds, we should "Lift Every Voice And Sing" our own Black anthem.

Black people must take every advantage of big gatherings whenever possible. Time is precious and fast-moving. As Blacks, we must strive to be consistent with our ideas.

Sardhi

This Month in Extensions

Homecoming in Retrospect...p. 8a

Homecoming Today...p. 8b

A Look at Black Cities...p. 9a

Paul Robeson Lives On...p. 9b

Homecoming Then ...

By Carmelita C. Hill

Once again, the students at Howard University are preparing themselves for another fortnight of festivities as the annual homecoming approaches. This year's features, the planned appearances by entertainment giants such as Ashford & Simpson, Noel Pointer, and Michael Henderson seems to have created excitement among the student body.

However, despite the excitement over the concerts and related activities, a trend toward student individualism, instead of community involvement seems to be growing. This trend in individualism has been observed in past homecomings from the amount of student participation in the activities.

Student spirit, for which Howard is renowned in predominantly Black regions of the world, seems to have waned considerably over the last ten years. The University's homecoming seems to be the most accurate barometer by which to measure this. The homecoming is traditionally one of the most important events in the collegiate year because it encompasses the participation of students, new and old, in a week of pride in an institution and its achievements and progress.

Howard's homecoming, because of the institution's eminence in the minds and hearts of Black people the world over, takes on an added significance.

It may seem far-fetched in the minds of most students, but in Howard's not too distant past, the student body was alive with political activity. In the turbulent decade of the 1960s Howard was living proof of its time-worn claim as the educational and political "Black Mecca". Student demonstrations for militant reforms were commonplace, and the University's homecoming provided a release for some of it. For example, during the 1968 homecoming football game, students avidly joined in with student leaders' call for a Black Power salute for two banned-for-life Olympic sprinters, Tommie Smith and John Carlos. Subsequent homecoming half-times saw the parading of a paper mache Black fist paraded around the football field by a group of

dashiki-wearing students. These events, of which alumni proudly speak, seem to be a far cry from recent homecoming activities.

Examination of past events, shows a great shift in student priorities. The Miss Howard homecoming pageant, despite political activity, was the focal point of much student interest and participation. The same generally holds true today, but many would be astonished to find out that the Hilltop, which has also undergone a great degree of change, carried not only news of the Homecoming Queen's coronation, but carried profiles of contestants prior to the contest.

Even though some activities, such as the parade, had dismal results and low participation, homecoming for the most part showed an enthusiasm and an empathy among the student body.

True enough times have changed but what about a celebration for the many accomplishments many of our ancestors made to make Howard the Black Mecca? Has it gone to the Pierre Cardin, the Ann Klein and being recognized at the Fox Trappe? Homecoming is suppose to be a time when all friends meet, memories are recaptured and heritage is recognized.

In 1965 the lad of soul Aretha Franklin performed in our Cramton auditorium. Aretha, with unique jazz arrangements which she created along with her trio, sang all types of songs. She swung softly with "I Enjoy Being a Girl" and moved in fresh arrangements of "Can't Buy Me Love" and "Satisfaction", and her famous "Try a Little Tenderness". Most of these recordings were popular in the early 60's.

The homecoming of 1967 was truly a unique one, the 1967 homecoming remarked one hundred years of Howard's existence. Looking at some past Hilltops the 1867 homecoming was an event that open the gate of Black pride and glory. It displayed fervent Howard spirit and conservative, matching uniforms for which our teams were noted. The 1967 homecoming queen by observing previous photos represented a Black woman that not only was interested in her welfare but the progress of her people. She had pride and a good understanding of the pain and



Gridiron Queen 1967

dehumanization our ancestors faced.

In 1967 the emphasis was placed on Black womanhood and in an interview the queen was asked to give her opinion of the role of the Black woman today. She replied, "I don't believe she should be complacent or satisfied, she should go ahead politically, socially, and within the family structure."

Would you believe that concert tickets were at price ranges of \$2, \$3, and \$4 to see Dionne Warwick and the Emotions? Well yes times have certainly changed.

Homecoming is the time when campus groups are recognized either by designing an elaborate float, or when individual students can get their names on the program sheet by serving on a committee. There is also the thrill of the cabaret, making your rounds of parties and in general having a ball. However a good incentive program should be thought up by

one of our great minds to insure that other programs will commit as great a proportion of students as homecoming does every year.

November 1924 was to be an exciting time for Howard University. Many of its alumni were answering the call to meet on the walk and returning for what was being called the greatest alumni reunion ever held at Howard Homecoming. Special reduced train rates were bringing Howard graduates from all parts of the country to participate in activity filled days.

By the 1930's the idea of a Gridiron Queen to reign over the event was introduced. During the 40's the tradition continued with addition of a parade of cars around Griffiths stadium during half time. The Homecoming of the 50's revolved around themes which were carried out in the titles of the activities, dorm decorations, and on the float entries in the parade.

By Michael Welcher

What are we coming home to? Over the past few years, Homecoming in concept and ideal has changed from family reunion to a time to reflect. And what about this year-10 years later, after the so-called "coming of awareness" of Black people. I offer the theme 1978- "A YEAR OF REDISCOVERY—A YEAR OF CHANGE."

Traditionally homecoming has been a time of parties and more parties. A chance to rejoice at Howard University & to (using a cliché), let your hair down and relax in the midst of your studies, your education and career pursuits. This has not always been possible with midterm exams being scheduled at about the same time as homecoming, but that is another issue and does not serve its place here at this time.

In 1969, you were coming home to a Black university, the Black Mecca of higher education, where it has been rumored that you had to take Black History and literature courses to graduate. You had to learn of your own as you did of the white people in your public high school systems. But this has since changed allowing us to do our own thing.

There was a time when you were coming home to brothers and sisters who had a certain pride, respect, and love for themselves and others as well. They were not even afraid or disrespectful enough not to speak to you if you happened to acknowledge that they existed and were one of your own kind. There seemed to be a difference between pride and "too good" to speak with noses in the air, butt on shoulders, or I'm just too cute and too pretty to speak. (You would be amazed if you sought out the difference between how many people speak to you when you are three-pieced down or what every then if you're in jeans and sneakers.)

There was a time when you came home to activity, progressive action, movement energy cordiality and congeniality, not the now ever so popular "got to be cool" attitude or down right pathetic apathy. In other words there was a time when you came home to your people and they cared about



Miss Howard 1977

you. But that was then and this is now - 1978, ten years after...a year of rediscovery. And the question is still being asked, Who and What is Homecoming about?

The former is easy. Homecoming is us—you and me and Howard University. We are the Homecoming. We make it what it is or what it is not. It's on us. (REDISCOVERY) - What is Homecoming? Is it Roots? Is it Miss Jane Pittman? Is it the autobiography of Malcolm X? Is it Kunta Kinte or Chicken George, is it Black enough for ya?

Homecoming: a referential working definition from the good old Merriam Webster - College edition of course: "an annual celebration for alumni at a college or university." Now what have we been doing constructively for this celebration of our illustrious Black forerunners—the alumni? CONSTRUCTIVELY? The Greek show? The 'til dawn parties? The film

festival? The Queens coronation ball? The fashion and Talent shows? — let's be serious, you can go to a Howard home basketball game and see a fashion show? The concert(s) and the Homecoming game? Let us not forget those of some construction. The speakers and the talent show (remember Shelton and Co., Donny Hathaway, Roberta Flack and Van McCoy) The exhibits that were on main campus showing a cultural awareness of the Howard University students. But these are only a few of which are not more or less constructive to the needs of the community we do and will in the future.

Does it not seem that we are doing much of the same thing that white homecomings are about? Has this become subtly obvious to us Black scholars at a Black university. Or is it that I am mistaken.

Granted we grow up in majority white environment (this U.S.) and

like it or not we do succumb to their cultural ways just from exposure if not from the teachings of our own parents. But rough upbringing may have a lot to do with it at this stage in our lives we have or are supposed to have another exposure to our peoples needs and more active compassion and care instead of such materialism and down right selfishness.

A change is necessary. The Wilmington 10, The Bakke Case numerous other political cases are a sign that the times are changing and we must become aware and prepare for all the changes, battles and new struggles. It's time to reorientate ourselves. It cannot be overemphasized the need for us to stop being so self-orientated, selfish, materialistic and so self righteous. We as the upcoming leaders of our people must become and help our people become more self respecting, and self-sufficient. We need to have a basic understanding for each other as a people as well as in our interpersonal relationships. It is time to change homecoming so that it fits the need of our people both philosophically and over again constructively—for talk is cheap.

Monies for the winners of the Greek show to be given to their favorite charity should be given, not held back. More monies should be raised at the talent and fashion show and Queen Coronation for the use of helping the Black community.

When was the last benefit concert here at Howard? Why does the band not have scholarships to help recruit more members? This year a major effort has been made even to learn Howard history but it's not even closely enough of what we should be about during homecoming.

I have mentioned but a few of many thoughts concerning Howard University's Homecoming. I ask, what are we coming home to? Is this really the Black mecca of higher education as it should be? How have our own Howard priorities changed over the years? Let

us be more sincere and real in our affairs and not forget but cherish and think upon the deed of the great ones that dared to be unique before us. This is homecoming 1978 - A time for rediscovery...A time for change.

And Now

THE CRY OF OUR CITIES

By Sandhi Smalls

Since time immemorial, poverty has been a fact of life. Likewise, poverty in America is nothing new. Regardless of actual numbers of Black people living in poverty, there can be little doubt that we constitute a vital national concern if our living conditions are below standard.

The quality of life for poor Black people is also of great concern because it centers around the specific area in which lack of income deprives our people of essential necessities and the extent to which additional income could later that deprivation. Often times unemployment, high crime rates, and the lack of money is not the cause of poverty, but rather the symptoms. Such is the case of poor and inadequate housing for Blacks.

Down dark, decadent streets lined with cold, rat and roach-infested houses slowly crumbling to the sidewalks, live millions of our brothers and sisters. Those of you who are so fortunate as not to know this "world", sit back and take heed.

This world, commonly called the slum is one of the many symptoms of that devastating evil—poverty. Here, houses with broken stairs and filthy hallways, leaking pipes, falling plaster and cold rooms, are little more than small dwellings where many of our people drown in sorrow. It is a place open to constant vandalizations, narcotics, muggers, thieves and prostitution—a life of constant fear and uncertainty. Yet, in spite of these plainly seen maladies, very little has been done to improve conditions.

It is not difficult to find the reasons for the miserable housing conditions of so many Black people. First, Blacks are much more likely than whites to be poor and our average income is considerably lower. Second, being Black, we are naturally discriminated against and doomed inferior. Still, this does not make it justifiable to allow our people to suffer so unhumanly.

Historically, when southern Blacks first migrated to northern cities, they were forced to settle in the center of the cities for these were the only places available. These were also the oldest and already declining areas of the inner cities. As more Blacks moved in, whites left in such large numbers that the population of most large



A place of sorrow

cities for awhile declined.

But because of the influx of Blacks from the South and the birthrate of Blacks, the Black population in northern cities grew. Today, Washington, D.C., like so many other large cities are Black majority and surrounded by white suburbs.

Subsequently, most of the bad housing are found within the city's core.

The fiery outbreak of riots and burnings that took place in the 60s, particularly after Martin Luther King's assassination, contributed its part to the destruction of already neglected and dying cities. Buildings, homes, businesses and schools were destroyed. Unfortunately, Black people were the victims, for the homes and schools and buildings destroyed were part of the inner cities—the Black communities.

Ten years later, the unsightly remains of that era can still be seen

in our cities. Where are the Black politicians who so emphatically presented the housing problem of

Blacks as a concern of priority in their campaign formats? Where are our suburban brothers and sisters?

Our people living in slum areas suffer directly from improper shelter, overcrowding, burdensome rents, absentee landlords, discrimination and oppression, lack of new and adequate housing, despair, unsettlement or eviction, and the general consequences of housing failure.

The consequences of slum life have been told again and again. But the housing problem is more than the slum and the crime, disease, and social distortions which are its by-products. It has become a complex of problems which not only affect our brothers and sisters living there, but all Black people as well.

Though the evidence is scattered, taken as a whole, it is substantial. The type of housing occupied influences health, behavior and attitudes particularly if the housing is seriously inadequate. Those influences on behavior and attitudes that have been established bear a relationship to whether people can move out from or stay in poverty. The following attitudes may result from poor housing: a pessimistic perception of oneself, passivity, stress to which the individual cannot adapt, poor health, and a state of total dissatisfaction.

Ironically, the rent paid for the typical slum dwellings is not

greatly dissimilar to that paid for better more adequate housing. Why then, is it impossible for the Black slum tenant to receive shelter that at least meets minimum standards of habitability? I say, the law must bear some responsibility for this situation. Because of the current shortage of urban housing and poor economic positions, the

Black tenant is often forced to accept premises at the commencement of a tenancy in an "as is" condition falling short of habitability.

Black residents in low-income dwellings who attempt to better their housing conditions by withholding rent or by taking affirmative action in the courts or by seeking compliance with housing regulations, are often the victims of retaliatory rent increase or eviction. The housing shortage here in Washington, D.C. as well as in other large cities gives rise to a landlord's market wherein a prospective tenant seeking shelter finds himself in a position of accepting a "tenancy" strictly on the terms dictated by the landlord.

If a nation can afford to send men to the moon, build multi-thousand dollar bombs and planes, spend millions of dollars on meaningless films and television, aid other countries, it can also afford to provide at least comfortable housing for its people.

Maybe poor housing is not the worst symptom of poverty, but having the ability to improve housing conditions and yet being unwilling to utilize that ability, is by far the most serious symptom of a nation's unconsciousness.

PAUL ROBESON

SPIRITUALLY ALIVE!

By Marguerite G. Hannah

At first glance, the Paul Robeson International Center for the Performing Arts and Humanistic Study might not fit your physical concept of what an art center should be. It seems to be just a makeshift theatre and exhibit area. However, after a closer look at the people involved and the principles they stand for, you might find that the Paul Robeson Center is more of an art center than most.

Founded in 1969 under the direction of Jay Williams, the center strives to be a gathering place for all types of art related activities whose commitment is to the needs of the minority community.

"First and foremost, the Paul Robeson center is a center for minority cultural expression and art forms. Our fundamental purpose is in establishing a widening orientation to embrace and project the cultural need and manifestations of the people," expounded Williams, executive-producing-director of the center.

Like its name, the center is specifically concerned with keeping the spirit and direction of Paul Robeson alive.

Back in the 60s, the group was primarily a think tank. Its major concern was getting more minority participation in the media. They sought to do this by training minorities on how to take their place in the mass media market.

Now in the 70s, the focus has changed. The theatre and the arts are being used as the mechanisms to push for social awareness and social change.

Unlike some minority oriented facilities which preach social reform but receive financing from the society they condemn, the Paul Robeson Center is an independent, nonprofit organization.

"We are independent and nonprofit so that our true interest may show forth. Once you find out where the money is coming from you know where the power is," explained Williams emphatically.

Another interesting aspect of the center to note is the attitude of human equality they convey.

"We are not interested in calling names of who has been to the center and worked with us. We are interested in their use of art to



The Paul Robeson Center For Performing Arts

communicate."

There is no question in this reporter's mind that one of the fundamental reasons for the center's success has been its director. In stature and carriage, Williams demands respect. His voice is characteristic of a Shakespearean actor. And his ideology speaks to a total commitment for his people.

As for his accomplishments, Williams is a stage and television performer, stage and screen writer, spoken arts recording artist, stage director, producer and arts promoter. His "Ballad of the Black Dragon," a dramatization of the speeches of Frederick Douglass which he translated into a one-man television show for NBC won an Emmy in 1970 for "Program Excellence." He is now a Doctoral candidate in "Interdisciplinary Studies."

Although Williams' career has carried him to some far places, his home is still the Paul Robeson Center.

"Ours is a positive cultural concept, established not out of malice or hatred, but rather one which emerges from the basic love and

strengths of minority people."

The center has a number of outstanding events to its credit. Among the plays it has presented are, "Ceremonies in Dark Old Men," "The Sirens," and "In White America."

This season's plans include an international tour of the musical "Inner City," written by Eve Merriam and Helen Miller; the world premier of "The Great Hoss Pistol" written and directed by Omar Shapli; the return of "The Mighty Gents"; reflections of the past with James Baldwin's "Blues for Mr. Charlie" and a three day Jazz Festival here in D.C.

The highlight of the season will be the First Annual International Black Women's Conference/Expo scheduled for June of 1979. The conference is sponsored by the humanities division of the center and is under the direction of Sandra Ruffin.

The theme of the conference is "The Black Family — Beyond the Point of Survival in the 21st Century." The focus of the con-

ference is to bring all third world women together so that they will recognize their talents and band together as a positive force.

The Center is more than an art center, it is an expression of our lives as minority people. Its mere existence for close to ten years speaks for its success.

The Robeson Center asserts itself not in the area of tinsel drama and decadent superficialities, but in those vital areas which place the artist in his or her work at the cutting edge of society."

The center is located at 1632 O Street, N.W.

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The Bookbag



IMAGES OF THE BLACK PREACHER (THE MAN NOBODY KNOWS)

By Gregory Patterson

Written by H. Beecher Hicks, Jr., this book attempts to analyze both the negative and positive contemporary images of the Black preacher. The author faces this challenge by giving a general overview of the history of this personality, whose great visibility makes him at once, the most loved and most hated person in the "slave" community.

Many detractors of Black Christianity call attention to their belief that Christianity, the church and religion, itself, is "the opiate of the people." The author responds to this accusation by stating, "if opium is interpreted to be a balm or a soothing agent, which is able to take away hurt and eradicate pain, perhaps opium is not entirely bad or evil in its resultant effects." He goes on further to say,

"oppressed people have a real and legitimate need for that which will help them bear the burden and endure the toil. From the beginning, the author makes it clear that there is a difference between the 'Christianity' the slavemasters gave to the slaves in order that they be made better servants, and the 'Christianity' which emerged as a liberating force driving the slave to long for freedom, and giving him the courage to obtain it—by doing whatever was necessary."

Hicks points out that slaves were able to comprehend and extract in limited ways something of the white man's Christianity, while at the same time never losing hold of the strong religious heritage which they brought to their new life situation.

The preacher, who history has portrayed in many instances as a buffoon, an Uncle Tom chicken-eater, or a combination of the two, is taken out of a strictly negative light. His actions are dealt with

now, as a response to the situation he found himself in. So the author writes, "although slave masters may, in fact, have used the Black preacher as a tool for controlling other slaves, they must have seen some ability, some innate quality of leadership, which they felt could be instrumental to their own

purposes." Hicks elaborates on this point by stating, "the Black preacher was seen as no more than a tool used by the oppressor in the same way the slaves were used," and that many slaves understood his plight, precisely, because it was little different from theirs.

He had to play a game and admit to constraints imposed upon him in much the same manner as the other slaves. The author contends that despite the interior motives of the slave master, "the Black preacher was able to turn his predicament into possibility. What seemed to the master an amusing but inept homily was laced with lessons only the oppressed could comprehend." Hicks concludes that what was designed to make white men laugh got reinterpreted to make Black men shout.

God transformed that which men used for evil to bring about an even greater good. It is important to the author that the slave preacher is understood by the

contemporary observers of Black religion, because, as he states, "since contemporary society is still in many ways, a plantation society, the role of the Black preacher in slavery and current times are essentially the same."

I conclude that while *Images of the Black Preacher* correctly points out the potential of the Black clergy, and rightly lifts up the fact that literature and the mass media have many times been seemingly unduly harsh on Black preachers, H. Beecher Hicks, Jr. must be seen as a Black preacher apologetically defending his profession. This is his right. However, the fact that the Black preacher has such a negative image must be seen as more than the result of his being an easy target.

Hicks closes with the thought that "there seems to be a substantive lace to the Black religious experience which has not been under mined by the false and widespread assertion that religion is just a trick of the white man to keep Blacks oppressed."

Hicks, in the title of the book states that "the Black preacher is the Man Nobody Knows. I respectfully submit that many, if not the majority of the problems of the church stem from the fact that the Black preacher is known all too well—all too well!!!!

Congressional



Eye

HOUSE UPHOLDS CARTER DEFENSE VETO

The House of Representatives voted 206-191 September 7, to sustain President Carter's veto of a \$37 billion weapons authorization bill. White House officials had expected Carter's veto to be upheld, but they had not anticipated such a strong show of support for the president, with an actual majority backing Carter. A \$2 billion nuclear-powered aircraft carrier that Carter did not want had been his main reason for vetoing the bill. In announcing the veto, Carter had listed a number of cuts in his defense requests, that he said, Congress had made to make room for the aircraft carrier. Supporters of Carter conceded that some of the cuts he complained of were actually made in a separate defense appropriations measure, not in the authorization bill he vetoed. While supporters of Carter said the choice was over how defense funds should be allocated, opponents of the president spoke of the choice as one of whether or not to have a strong defense.

HOUSE OKS CIVIL SERVICE BILL

The House of Representatives, September 13, approved 385-10, legislation incorporating most of President Carter's proposed reforms in the Civil Service system. The House bill generally resembled civil service legislation that had passed the Senate August 24. The most important departure in both chambers' bills from the president's proposals was the elimination of a Carter initiative to curb job preference for military veterans. The Administration and its congressional supporters argues that the job preference, in its current form, effectively shut off women and minority members from many jobs in the federal government.

BLACKS GET MORE PUNITIVE DISCHARGES

Bernard W. Rogers, Army chief, observed in a letter released August 15, that "Black soldiers receive disproportionate numbers of punitive discharges, over-represented in confinement duties

and are charged with more serious offenses per 1,000 soldiers than white soldiers. Rogers called upon Army base commanders to determine the causes underlying the disproportionate number of punitive cases against Black soldiers. He also ordered the commanders to "eliminate" any discriminatory handling of soldiers. Roger urged the senior generals to use more imagination in handling this situation.

A major area of concern noted by a study also showed that there were a disproportionate number of dishonorable and bad conduct discharges given to Blacks, racial imbalances in job specialties and a lack of Black officers in the National Guard and reserve units.

GOVERNORS URGE BUDGET RESTRAINT

Restraint in government spending was a major topic at a meeting of the National Governor's Association in Boston August 28-29. Two prominent speakers at the meeting—Senator Edward Kennedy and Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. tied their messages to

California's Proposition 13, which had been overwhelmingly approved in June by the California electorate. The proposition mandated a drastic reduction in that state's property taxes. In California, the state was required to help local governments pay for state-mandated programs.

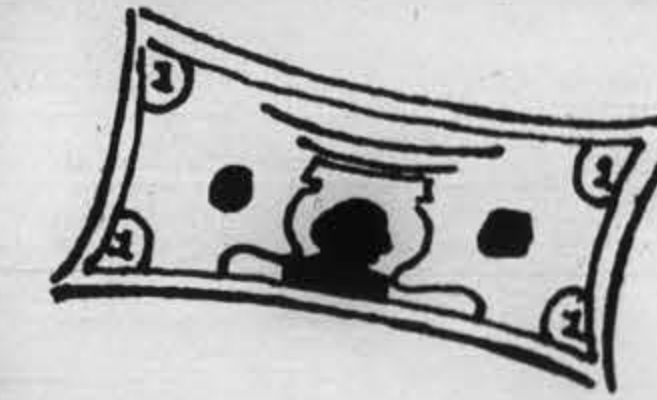
Brown said the taxpayer's revolt signified by passage of Proposition 13 could well unravel the Democratic coalition unless the federal government responded to the rising wrath of the middle class without forsaking the party's historic commitment to the poor and the dispossessed.

19 NATIONS SHOW 77 JOBLESS RISE

The United States was the only country among 20 industrialized nations to show a decline in employment, during 1977, according to the International Labor Organization, July 28. Other countries included in the survey were 15 European nations, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Kaleidoscope

By Dewey Graham



(1) If you own an automobile, and if you are like most college students, gas prices are a very large problem. There is not very much you can do about it if you already own an auto, but if you are shopping for one, then you can use one of the following booklets. *Gas Mileage Guide, 1978, Gas Mileage Guide for 1978 California cars, Gas Mileage Guide, 1977, or Gas MILEAGE Guide for 1977 Calif. Cars.* These are available from the Consumer Information Center in Pueblo, Col. Zip code 81009. Other related booklets include *More Miles Per Gallon*, and *Tips For Motorists*.

(2) For one green photograph of George Washington, the Consumer Information Center will gladly send you a copy of the booklet entitled, *Teenage Pregnancy: Everyone's problem.* This twelve-page booklet published in 1977 gives you all of the facts on this growing social problem. It covers social and medical aspects of teenage pregnancy. Its publication 087F available from CIC for one dollar.

(3) Without having your mother and father around you all of the time to supervise your every purchase, you may not do very well as a consumer. The Consumer Information Center offers several booklets and newsletters, some free, to help you in making successful transactions with businesses. *Consumer News* is a bi monthly newsletter that reports new findings for the consumer.



(4) If you have never written a resume or an application for a job, you can get all of the information that you need for these two books. *Merchandising Your Job Talents* is a 28-page book telling you how to make the most of your abilities to get that job. Its \$1.00 from CIC. *Minimum Wage and Overtime Pay along with Occupations in Demand* (a list of over 100 occupations, revised monthly) make excellent supplemental reading.

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